

**LOUISVILLE METRO
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT PROJECT
FINAL REPORT**



**Presented To:
The Open Society Institute
After Prison Initiative**

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This initiative provides an exciting example of the benefits derived when interdisciplinary representatives from state, local, community and non-profit entities, come together to address needs from a cross-functional perspective.

BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION

The growing number of offenders being released from prisons and jails across the country is posing significant challenges for local communities. Over the past two decades, the United States has incarcerated more individuals for longer terms than ever before. But even the longest terms are eventually served, and offenders are coming out of prison in unprecedented numbers.

It is an issue no local jurisdiction can afford to ignore. As the numbers returning have overwhelmed existing programs and service systems, local communities are challenged with the need to better coordinate existing resources and develop new approaches to promote successful offender reintegration. Local leaders are witnessing the impact that ex-offenders and their families have on many key social issues faced by communities, especially in the most distressed neighborhoods, and are working to develop programs to ease their transition back into society.

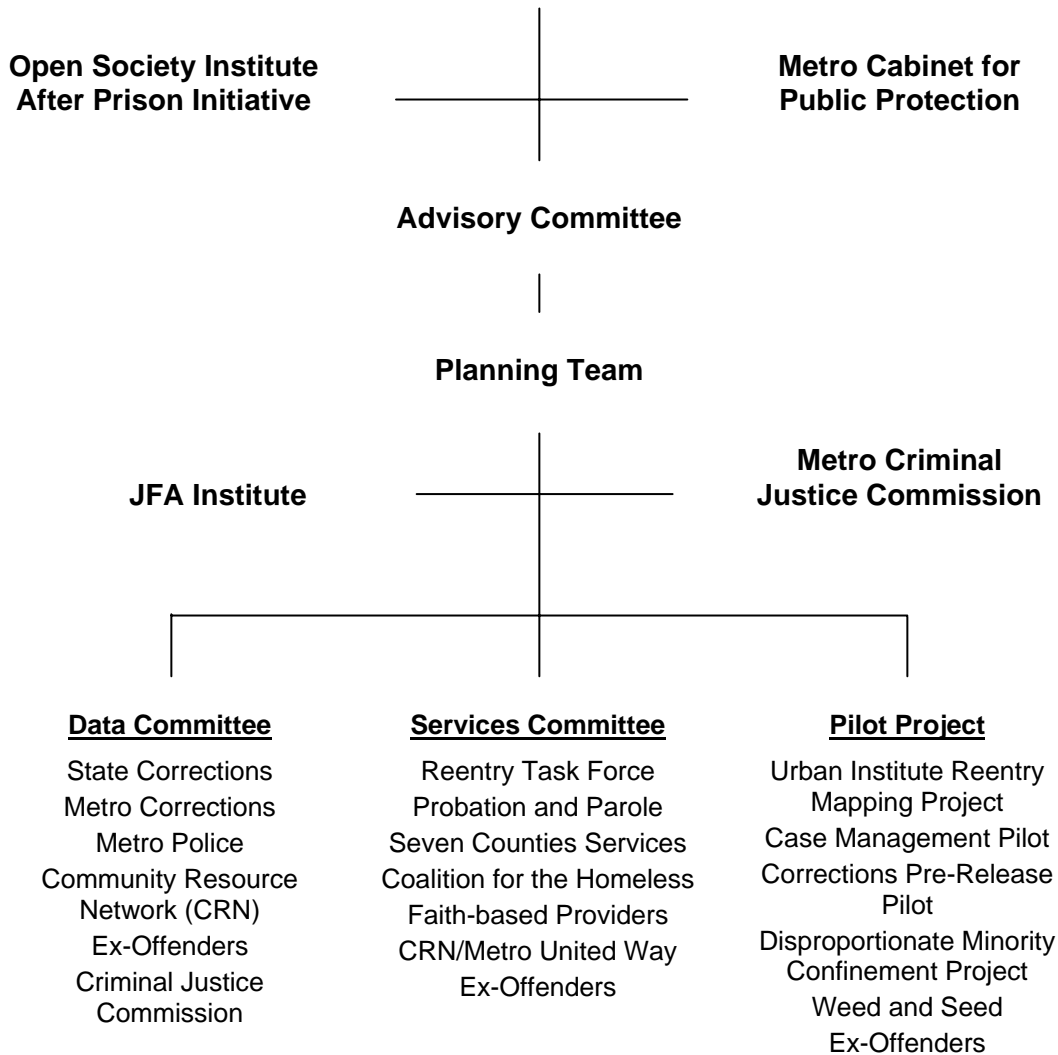
In October 2004, the Louisville Metro Public Protection Cabinet applied for and received a project planning grant from the Open Society Institute's After Prison Initiative. The planning grant contained three primary objectives:

- 1) Develop a better understanding of the ex-offender population in Louisville Metro by studying data on the re-entering prison population in conjunction with the Urban Institute's Reentry Mapping Network, spearheaded locally by the Community Resource Network (CRN) and Making Connections (sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation).
- 2) Evaluate existing services at the state, local and neighborhood level that assist prisoners upon reentry.
- 3) Design a pilot project that enhances reinvestment in neighborhoods and provides alternatives for ex-offenders to become contributing members of their neighborhoods and communities.

To serve as the coordinating body for the overall project, the Justice Reinvestment (JRI) Advisory Committee was established to enlist the participation of key stakeholders in government, non-profit organizations, and faith-based communities, as well as citizen representatives and ex-offenders (See Appendix A). The project received technical support from the JFA Institute, and formed a planning team composed of representatives from those entities directly responsible for executing critical components of the project. As part of the planning team, subcommittees were established in the three task areas to provide a forum for input, participation, and coordination of activities. The following chart provides an overview of the organizational structure of the project.

Figure 1

JRI Project Structure



Scope of the Problem

According to the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), by midyear 2003, over two million people were incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails in the United States. This represents an increase of over 700% in the number of persons incarcerated since 1970. With knowledge that over 93% of all prisoners return to local neighborhoods, it is estimated that over 600,000 people are released back into communities each year.

In Kentucky alone, the felony inmate population increased from 2,638 to over 17,000 between 1970 and 2003. Nearly 22% of the state prison population derives from Louisville Metro with approximately 1,150 parolees and nearly 700 “serve outs” released back to the community each year. In addition, the average daily detention population in Louisville Metro has risen from around 1,000 in the late 1980’s to over 2,000 today with nearly 40,000 bookings and releases annually.

Along with the increase in incarceration rates, there were nearly seven million adults on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole in the United States. According to BJS, Kentucky was one of only five states with parole population increases of 20% or greater during 2003. Kentucky saw an almost 27% increase in its parole population in 2003, rising from 5,968 to 7,572. Similar increases were evidenced in the probation population.

Increase in Correctional Expenditures

According to BJS (2001), correctional expenditures in the United States were almost \$60 billion per year, with nearly \$30 billion spent on prisons. The period from 1982 to 2001 witnessed increases of over 529% in correctional expenditures. The budget for the Kentucky Department of Corrections (DOC) topped \$300 million in 2002 as compared to a budget of under \$100 million in 1986. For Fiscal Year 2004, the DOC budget totaled over \$322 million – a three-fold increase over 20 years. On the local level, the budget of Louisville Metro Department of Corrections has steadily increased from \$10.4 million in 1987, to over \$22 million in 1992, and ultimately to over \$35 million today.

It should be noted that failures in the area of prisoner reentry are at least partially to blame for the increase in correctional budgets. In Kentucky, from 1993 to 2003, the number of parolees returned to prison rose 600%, from 242 to 1,701. During this same period, parole violators, as a percentage of all commitments, rose from 3% to 16.5%.

Impact on Neighborhoods

A recent series of studies conducted indicate that released prisoners tend to be concentrated in major metropolitan areas. Within these cities, released prisoners are more likely to be concentrated in a few core neighborhoods. These core communities generally display numerous indicators of being socially disadvantaged and are more likely to suffer greater negative impact and have fewer resources to mitigate the influx of this population. It has been theorized that returning large numbers of offenders to specific geographic areas may actually increase the crime rates and adversely affect the overall quality of life in those neighborhoods. National examples of this phenomenon include the following:

- Fifty-one percent (51%) of all prisoners released from prison in Illinois go back to Chicago. One-third of these released prisoners reside in six of Chicago’s 77 neighborhoods. These neighborhoods show significant signs of being both socially and economically disadvantaged.
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of released Maryland prisoners who remained in Maryland went to Baltimore City. Thirty-six (36%) of those returned to only six of Baltimore’s 55 neighborhoods. All six communities have above average rates of unemployment and female-headed households along with an increased percentage of families living below poverty level.

- Twenty-two percent (22%) of released prisoners in Ohio went to Cuyahoga County, which includes the city of Cleveland. Within Cleveland, 28% of released prisoners are concentrated in just five neighborhoods, which include some of the most socially and economically disadvantaged areas of the city.

Based upon data reviewed for Louisville Metro, it is evident that the returning prison population is not evenly distributed across the community. In keeping with the national trends cited above, 48% of the individuals released from prison to supervision reside in just six zip codes containing only 22% of the general population. Similar patterns are seen with those offenders who serve out their sentences.

It has been suggested that incarceration loosens family connections, which subsequently reduces the effectiveness of these controls to act as agents of socialization. It has also been theorized that incarceration may negatively affect the economic and political institutions of a community. As incarceration rates climb in a community and prisoners start to return home, moral authority is increasingly invested in those for whom criminal behavior is a way of life. The attitudes, behaviors and lessons learned in prison become more prevalent and are transmitted to the community as a whole. Neighborhoods become more vulnerable to a variety of social ills such as drugs, unemployment, family disorganization and more crime.

Lack of Resources for Treatment

Joan Petersilia, in her recent book entitled, *When Prisoners Come Home: Parole and Prisoner Reentry*, warns that the issue of prisoners returning to our communities is “one of the most profound challenges facing American society today (p. 3).” How we approach their imprisonment, the process by which they are released and the way they are supervised upon release is and will increasingly be critical to the safety of our communities. Petersilia points out that the majority of individuals released from prison remain under-educated, lacking in marketable job skills and without family support. Approximately, three-fourths of individuals released have a substance abuse problem and one in six suffers from mental illness.

Despite knowledge that prison programming can positively affect success upon reentry, few inmates have participated in institutional treatment or pre-release programs and few are participating in community programs upon release. Although corrections budgets have risen, these increases have not translated into sufficient pre-release treatment or preparation for most inmates. Coupled with this is the fact that budgets for post-release supervision have not kept pace with the rising demand for service.

State and Local Initiatives

An increasing number of federal and state programs have targeted issues related to offender reentry programming over recent years, however, initiatives across Kentucky, including Louisville Metro, have until recently been somewhat intermittent and fragmented. Though a number of these initiatives were originally undertaken as isolated projects, together they have begun to lay a strong foundation for future action.

Based on Dr. James Austin’s research, the Kentucky Parole Board has employed parole guidelines and implemented a risk assessment instrument. Additionally, the Kentucky Department of Corrections is focusing efforts on prerelease planning. In the 2004 legislative

session, House Bill 376 was proposed as an unfunded mandate and was subsequently funded during the 2005 session. Its purpose is to develop and implement a homelessness prevention pilot project that offers institutional discharge planning to persons exiting from state-operated or supervised institutions. This program requires the development of a final comprehensive discharge plan that addresses employment, health care, housing, and other needs for releases.

Local efforts to promote successful offender reintegration include the formation of the Offender Reentry Task Force, a Spalding University research project on female offenders, and Louisville Metro Government's renewed focus on jail population management and pre-release planning through the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections. As a result of merger, Louisville Metro has launched the new "Neighborhood Assessment Project" to provide a tool for communities to identify needs and direct their own resources. This project incorporates a "multifunctional teams" approach to addressing goals and priorities established by residents.

THE EX-OFFENDER POPULATION IN LOUISVILLE METRO

In keeping with the first objective of the planning grant to better understand the ex-offender population in Louisville Metro, the Data Subcommittee initiated efforts to gather data from multiple sources. A cooperative data exchange agreement was established with the Kentucky Department of Corrections and the Kentucky Parole Board to receive data from the inmate database (ORION), the Probation and Parole Case Management System (PPCMS), and the Parole Board Risk Assessment Database. Similarly on the local level, data was requested from the Louisville Metropolitan Department of Corrections inmate database (IMS).

To promote accuracy in the use of data, project staff spent considerable time with staff from the Kentucky Department of Corrections to become familiar with the format and structure of the three state databases. The Community Resource Network (CRN), who, in conjunction with a project supported by the Urban Institute's Reentry Mapping Network, assisted with data analysis and geographic information system (GIS) services. A list of desired data elements identified by the Urban Institute's Reentry Mapping Project was modified to serve as the basis of the initial data request. Further examination of the various databases assisted in identifying which of the desired data elements would be readily available, the level of analysis that would be possible, and the challenges of analyzing data from disparate systems.

Methodology

The target group for analysis was defined as inmates released to the Louisville Metro area over the three-year period beginning January 2002 and ending December 2004. To accomplish the analysis, the PPCMS database was used as the core set of data for identifying inmates released to supervision. The social security numbers of these inmates were correlated with the ORION inmate database to obtain pertinent information from prison records. The ORION database was also utilized to identify offenders released without supervision by expiration of sentence (commonly referred to as a "serve out") who were listed as returning to a Louisville Metro address or zip code. Social security numbers from both databases were then correlated with the Parole Board Risk Assessment database to obtain records for those individuals who had made an appearance before the Parole Board.

As with any study, there are inherent limitations in use of the data. More specifically, it should be noted that the data analysis was limited by lack of a consistent identifier for individuals across the three databases; absence of an established quality standard for data entry; and varying levels of completeness and standardization within data fields. Despite these challenges, however, the data analysis provided significant insight and a reasonable level of certainty in ascertaining the relevant attributes of the ex-offender population returning to the community.

Overview of Kentucky Sentencing Provisions

To provide context for understanding the findings from the data analysis, a brief overview of the Kentucky Revised Statutes pertaining to sentencing will be offered. Kentucky law provides for determinate sentences of up to 12 months for persons convicted of misdemeanors. Not only can a person be sentenced up to 12 months in jail, but can receive a Conditional Discharge (similar to probation - discharge of jail time with conditions, such as Drug and Alcohol Treatment), he or she can also receive a variety of alternatives to incarceration, or combinations of incarceration and alternatives. Inmate alternatives in Louisville Metro consist of Misdemeanant Intensive

Probation (MIP), Home Incarceration Program (HIP), and Work Release (WR). In addition, after serving 30 days, inmates are eligible for shock probation.

Persons convicted of felonies are sentenced to indeterminate sentences that may be a term of years or “life” in prison. With one exception, the length of the sentence imposed represents only the maximum length of the incarceration period. The exception is the sentence of “life without the possibility of parole,” which literally means the term is for the duration of the natural life of the offender.

Indeterminate felony sentences are generally served in a state prison, however, increasingly, those convicted of Class D felonies (the lowest level) and some convicted of Class C felonies serve their sentences in county jails. Since Louisville Metro Government has opted not to hold Class C or D felons, these individuals are transferred either to a state facility or other county jails. Although Kentucky Revised Statute 532.100(7) requires these individuals to be moved within 45 days of sentencing, a considerable number of convicted felons are being housed by the Louisville Metropolitan Department of Corrections while awaiting transport to a state facility or participating county jail.

Most felons, except those sentenced to death or life without the possibility of parole, are likely to be released from a state institution (or local jail, in the case of Class D felons) before serving the judicially-imposed maximum sentence. Inmates who are not convicted of statutorily-defined violent crimes are eligible for release on parole after serving 20% of the sentence. Inmates who are convicted of violent crimes, such as murder, rape, assault and robbery, are eligible for parole after having served 50% of the sentence if the crime occurred before 1998 or 85% of the sentence if the crime occurred after 1998. For the latter group, parole is not a likely option, since the felon tends to serve out the sentence prior to the parole eligibility date.

Release on parole is discretionary based upon the decision-making authority of the Governor-appointed seven-member Parole Board. Release on parole is conditional, meaning the parolee may be returned to prison for violating any condition imposed by the Board. Conditions may include reporting to a parole or probation officer, remaining within a certain geographic area, not committing any additional offenses, and not using alcohol or drugs. An inmate released on parole is subject to supervision by the Kentucky Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole. If a parolee is found to be in violation of a specified condition, he or she can be returned to prison to serve the remainder of the sentence.

Prisoners committed to the Kentucky Department of Corrections may also be released by the committing court on “shock probation.” By statute, this probation must occur within 180 days of sentencing and is subject to supervision by the same agency that supervises parolees. These individuals are technically “re-entering” as they have served a period of time in prison.

Inmates who are denied or ineligible for both forms of discretionary release must serve out the sentences. As a result of statutory allowances for “good time,” inmates may be released after serving approximately two-thirds of the sentence. Good time is earned through compliance with prison rules and by participating in available rehabilitative or educational programs. Good time may be removed for specified infractions.

With the exception of those convicted of sex offenses, individuals who serve out are not subject to supervision or required to adhere to any conditions of release. Even though the “serve out” population generally consists of individuals evaluated as high risk for re-offense and therefore considered to be unlikely candidates for early or supervised release, they can only be returned to prison if convicted of a new crime. Additionally, although the “serve out” population has spent longer periods away from society, that segment returns to communities with little support or facilitated access to community services.

Individuals released from prison back to Louisville Metro either through parole, shock probation or sex offender conditional release (a form of release mandated by statute for convicted sex offenders who serve out) are supervised by the Fourth Supervisory District of the Kentucky Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole. The Fourth District Office is staffed with 71 officers, four assistant supervisors, and four supervisors.

As previously mentioned, the Fourth District Office also supervises offenders who have not been to prison, specifically those sentenced to probation and pretrial diversion, as well as misdemeanor offenders supervised under the Misdemeanor Intensive Probation Program, operated under contract with Louisville Metro Government. Louisville probation and parole officers operate out of a downtown office as well as four satellite offices located throughout Louisville Metro.

State and Local Profile of the Returning Offender Population

In keeping with national trends, the number of admissions to Kentucky’s prisons and the overall prison population has risen dramatically over recent years. Although a total of 7,204 individuals were admitted to prison in Kentucky in 1995, the number grew to 10,308 in 2003, the last year for which figures were available.

In terms of the overall state prison population, the numbers have steadily risen from slightly under 6,000 inmates in 1985 to approximately 19,000 today. This number includes 13,000 inmates in state institutions and 6,000 convicted felons in local jails. The documented rise in admissions translates directly to an increase in the number of offenders released to local communities across the state. While 6,165 offenders were released from Kentucky’s prisons in 1995, the number rose to 10,308, in 2003--a 67% increase.

Based upon the data snapshot of all persons under the supervision of the Louisville Probation and Parole Office in December 2004, there were 1,661 individuals who re-entered the community under supervision after having served prison time. This included 1,305 under parole supervision, 329 under the jurisdiction of the court on “shock probation”, and 27 who had served out sentences for sex offenses and were placed on “sex offender conditional discharge.” There were also approximately 2,700 offenders on probation and pretrial diversion. In addition to individuals released on supervision, over 700 offenders had served out sentences and were released to Louisville Metro without supervision during 2004.

Demographics of the released population indicated that 86.5% of the offenders were male and 13.5% were female. A similar breakdown by race indicated that 40.3% of the offenders were white, 59.2% were African American, and 0.5% denoted other racial origin.

The target group was then evaluated to determine the presence or absence of certain generally recognized criminogenic risk factors. These risk factors were previously identified in a 2001 recidivism study, conducted by Dr. James Austin, on a cohort of offenders released from Kentucky's prisons in 1998. The risk factors included variables that could be objectively measured and tend to predict that a released prisoner would return to prison. Included among the risk factors were age, marital status, educational level and work history prior to incarceration, type of crime committed (i.e. crime for economic gain), prior history of revocation of supervised release, prison program participation, prison disciplinary history, substance abuse history, and participation in prison treatment programs.

Recidivism by Age

In keeping with the general consensus that the risk of recidivism decreases with age, Dr. Austin's study found significant decreases in risk after an offender reaches 56 years of age. Although the overall three-year return rate for prisoners in Kentucky was 35.1%, the recidivism rate for individuals who were 56 years of age and older was approximately 18%. Conversely, persons released who were 25 years old or younger had a high likelihood of returning to prison. The return rate for this population was 48% (See *Chart 1*).

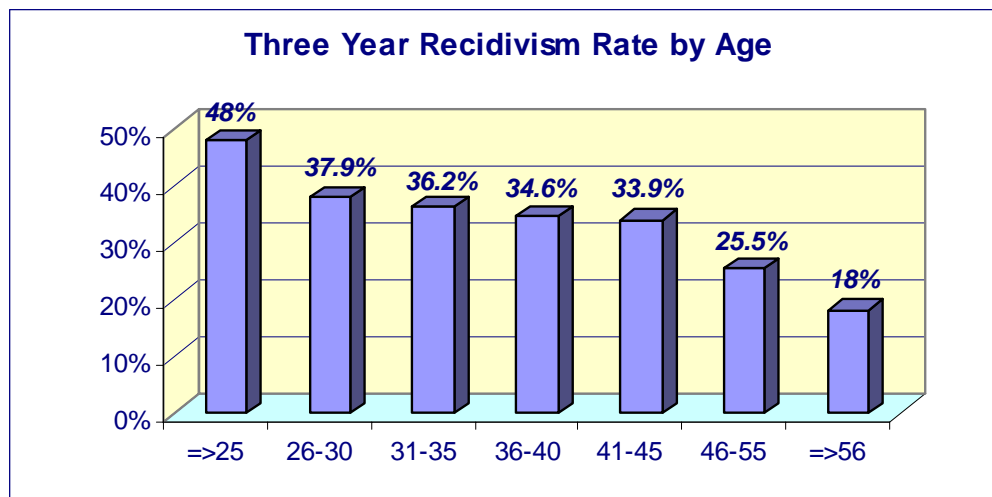


Chart 1

In the cohort of persons identified as being under community supervision in Louisville Metro, 2% were under the age of 21 and 15% were 25 years of age and younger. Conversely, 3% were over age 55 and 17% were 46 years of age or older. Of the total population, 83% of the cohort fell within the age group of 45 years and younger, which tends to remain at higher risk for reoffense.

Marital Status

Marital status has also been identified as being predictive of the likelihood of returning to prison. Dr. Austin found that individuals who are single and have never been married are more likely to re-offend than those who are currently or have been married. Of the population of individuals under supervision in Louisville, 61% fell into the "single-never married" category while the remaining 39% fell into the lower risk category of "currently or previously married."

Educational Attainment

The level of educational attainment also plays a role in the prediction of whether an inmate will return to prison upon release. Of the cohort of 1,661 persons under supervision in Louisville Metro, educational data was obtained for 1,372 offenders (83%) from the Kentucky Department of Corrections ORION database. Of this group, nearly half (47%) did not have a high school diploma or GED upon entry into the prison system, and only 13% have been educated beyond the high school level. However, by the time of release from prison, 55.5% had attained high school equivalency.

Treatment Program Participation

As a means of obtaining inmate information related to substance abuse and program participation, including substance abuse treatment, data was analyzed from the Risk Assessment database maintained by the Kentucky Parole Board. Information entered into this database dates back to early 2003, is derived from interviews with parole eligible inmates and includes inmate records from both pre- and post-conviction status. It should be noted however, that a portion of the targeted cohort was released prior to the onset of the database thereby limiting the scope of available data.

Risk assessment records were identified for 1,095 individuals (66%) within the targeted supervision cohort. Of this group, 83% were determined to have a history of serious substance abuse. The remaining 17% had either no prior documented substance abuse or reported only “occasional” use. This finding generally concurs with national data concerning prevalence of substance abuse among the prison population.

For the purpose of the study, a “serious substance abuse problem” is defined as a record of four or more prior convictions for an alcohol or drug violation; documentation of a substance abuse history based on court records, the crime report, or self-reports; and/or documentation of disciplinary actions or supervision violations related to substance abuse. In a statewide comparison of all inmates reviewed by the Parole Board for parole consideration, 87% had a serious substance abuse problem, a percentage just slightly higher than that of the returning ex-offender population.

Of significant concern in the finding was that only 27.5% of the 906 individuals under supervision who were identified as having a serious substance abuse problem were able to participate in a program during the period of incarceration. This included participation in a “therapeutic community” or completion of one of several educational programs. It did not include inmates who voluntarily attended Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous meetings while in prison. Of the entire population of inmates identified as having a serious substance abuse problem that were considered for parole, only 15% participated in programs. This equated to an estimated 1,000 parolees in the Louisville Metro community who were under supervision and who had significant unmet needs in terms of substance abuse treatment while in prison.

With knowledge that participation in quality prison programming can reduce the rate at which prisoners return to prison, data was collected on prison program completion for the targeted cohort of inmates released from prison and currently under supervision. A review of the data

suggests that less than half (43.5%) of the parolees in the database had completed at least one program designed to address a criminogenic need. This need includes educational opportunities (literacy, adult basic education or GED), vocational training certification, and cognitive skills courses. This also includes six months of participation in a prison industries job, which has been found to improve an inmate's chances for post-release success.

History of Supervision

As an additional component of the study, data was reviewed on individuals under supervision who had a prior history of revocation. Seventy-six percent (76%), or 830 persons under supervision in Louisville Metro who had been released from prison on parole or sex-offender conditional discharge were identified as having a prior period of supervision revoked. The types of supervision included pretrial diversion, probation, and shock probation, parole and sex offender conditional discharge.

The previously referenced recidivism study conducted by Dr. James Austin found that having a prior period of supervision revoked was highly predictive of the risk of returning to prison. Findings from national studies indicate that as many as 80% of persons released from prison to supervision for the second or subsequent time will again return to prison. Of the individuals in the targeted cohort in Louisville Metro, 135 individuals (12%) had their parole revoked.

Currently Active Parole Population by Census Tract

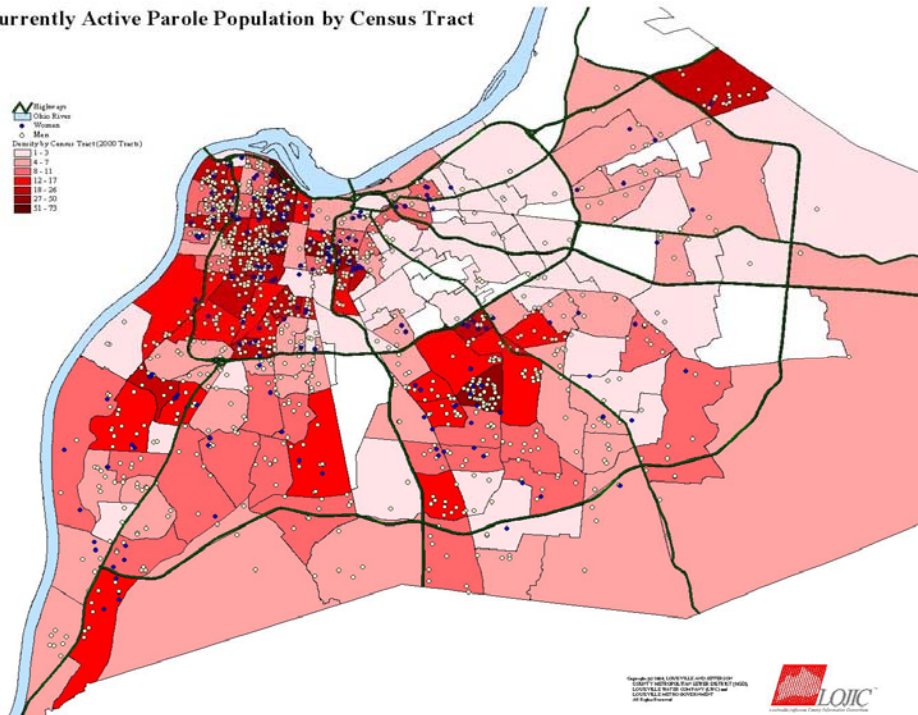


Figure 2

Geographic Distribution of Cohort

A review of the geographic distribution of the targeted cohort of former prisoners under supervision in Louisville Metro indicates that individuals are not evenly distributed across the community. The data indicates that returning prisoners are concentrated in specific inner-city neighborhoods, which is strikingly similar to what has been found in other major metropolitan cities. As evidenced in Figure 2, the cohort is grouped in three distinct neighborhoods - California, Shelby Park and Newburg.

A review of the zip code information indicated that 48% of the re-entering prisoners were located in just six of Louisville Metro's zip codes. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, areas within these zip codes contain only 22% of the total Louisville Metro population (See *Chart 2*).

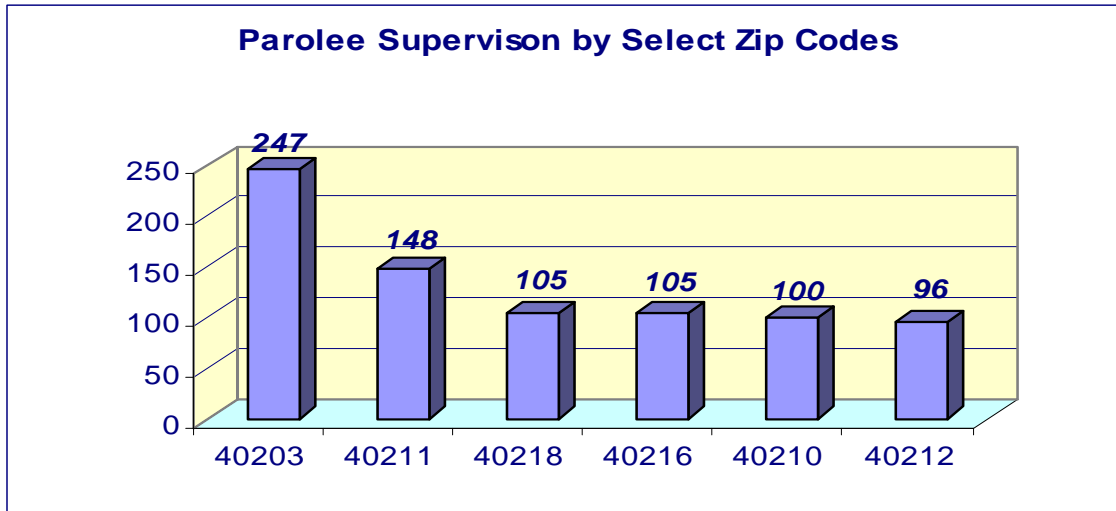


Chart 2

**Zip Code 40203 contains two major transitional housing facilities, which housed a total of 86 parolees at the time of the snapshot.*

In terms of basic demographics, the supervised offenders in these six areas look very similar to the supervised population of Louisville Metro as a whole, although there are significant differences in three specific neighborhoods - Shelby Park, Newburg and California.

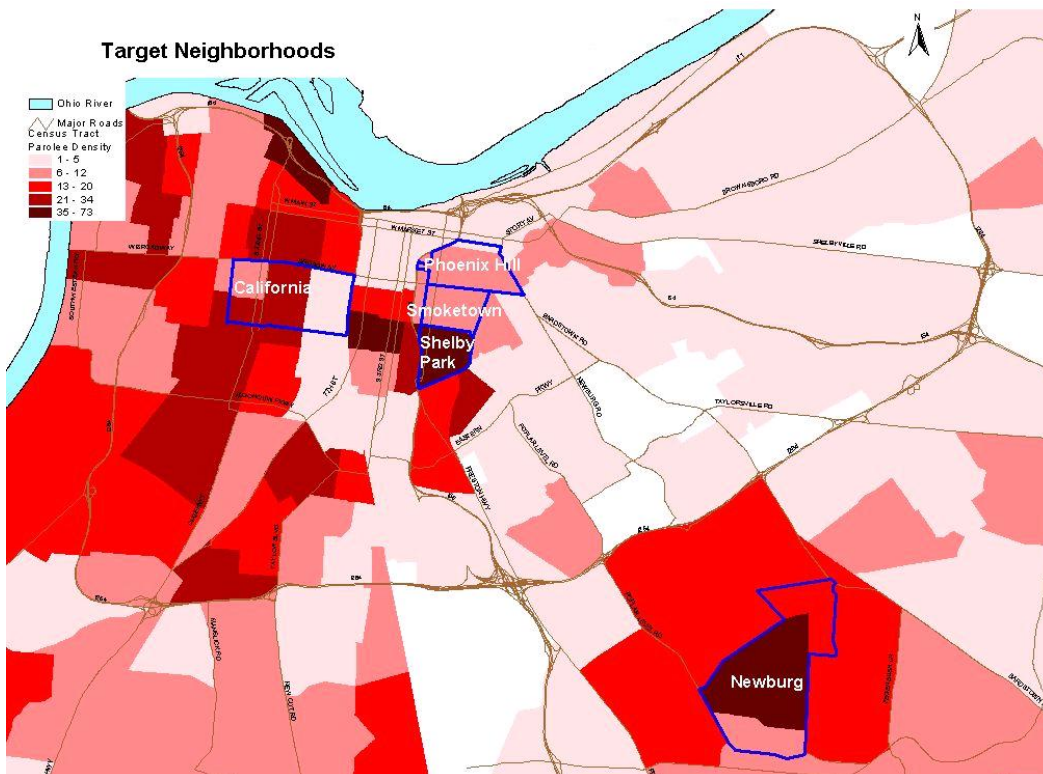


Figure 3

Demographics of Supervised Offenders

- The Shelby Park neighborhood had a higher percentage of females under supervision. Thirty-two percent (32%) of the supervised population in this neighborhood was female compared to 13.5 % in the City as a whole.
- The racial balance of the supervised population in these three neighborhoods was markedly different than the supervised population as a whole. Although the racial breakdown of the overall cohort throughout Louisville Metro was 40.5% white and 59.2% African American, the breakdown within the Shelby Park neighborhood was 54.5% white and 44% African American. In California, 92% of the supervised population was African American. In Newburg, the racial composition of the supervised population was 80% African American and 20% white.
- The Newburg population also appeared to be younger than the Louisville Metro cohort as a whole. While 39.5% of the supervised population in Louisville Metro was 30 years of age or younger, this population represented 46% of the supervised population in Newburg.
- The supervised population in the Newburg community was less likely to be or have been married. Seventy-one percent (71%) fell within the “single/never married” category as compared to 61% of the overall cohort. The percentage of “single/never married” in California and Shelby Park neighborhoods were 70% and 52% respectively.

Nature of Offenses Committed

A review of offenses committed by offenders within the targeted cohort indicates that the majority had committed relatively minor crimes. As seen in *Chart 3*, 45% had committed Class D crimes and very few had committed Class A felonies or Capital Offenses, less than 1%, – the most serious crimes.

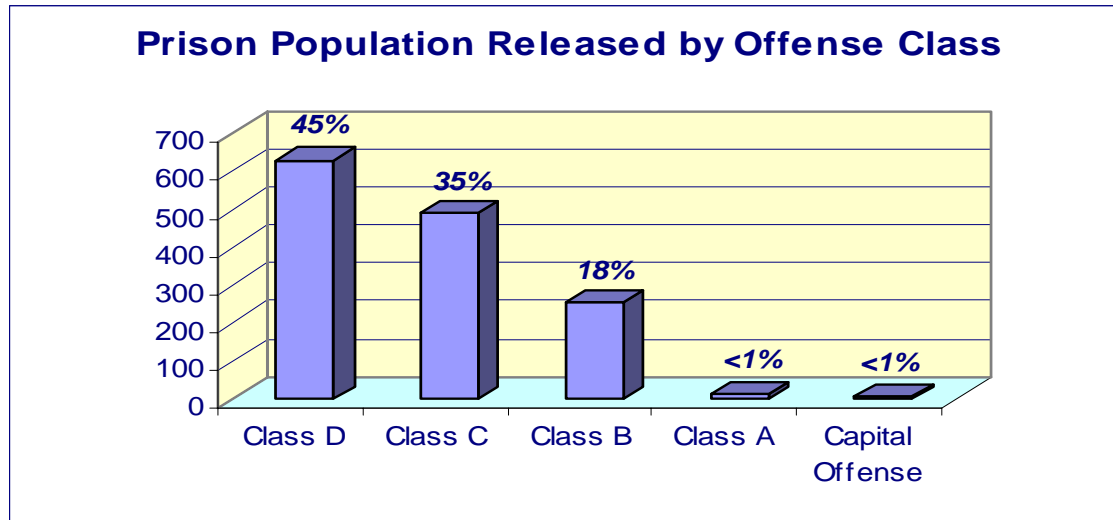


Chart 3

The “Serve Out” Population in Louisville Metro

In addition to reviewing data on the population under supervision, an effort was made to gather information on individuals who had served their sentences and were released without supervision. Since the “serve out” population is only required to provide one unverified reference for the forwarding address, identifying the specific neighborhoods of residence is extremely difficult. Further, there are no consequences for the provision of false information (unless the offender is a sex offender) and ultimately, no mechanism for tracking or verifying the location of residence.

Although it is not possible at this time to obtain an accurate snapshot of the current “serve out” population, a manual review of the release address data in the ORION database was conducted. Based upon the review, a total of 590 persons provided a Louisville Metro forwarding address upon release in 2003 and an additional 684 persons did so in 2004. Despite the fact that many of these individuals committed serious offenses and remained at high risk for recidivism, they were not subject to any form of supervision or monitoring upon release. Anecdotally, the “serve out” population was less involved in programming, treatment and education while in prison; some as a result of short sentences; others due to lack of motivation.

Although data was limited, Parole Board Risk Assessment data was obtained for 377 of the 1,274 inmates who served out during 2003 and 2004 who provided a forwarding address in Louisville Metro. Only 23% of the group had been documented as having completed any educational, vocational or treatment programming as compared with 43.5% of the supervised population.

Similar to the supervised group, 83% (313) of the serve outs were noted to have a serious substance abuse problem. This is also in keeping with the statewide average of 87%. However, only 10% (31) of the “serve out” group participated in any programming as compared to 27.5% of the supervised group in the targeted cohort. Of all inmates considered for parole statewide with a serious substance abuse problem, only 15% were noted to have participated in programming.

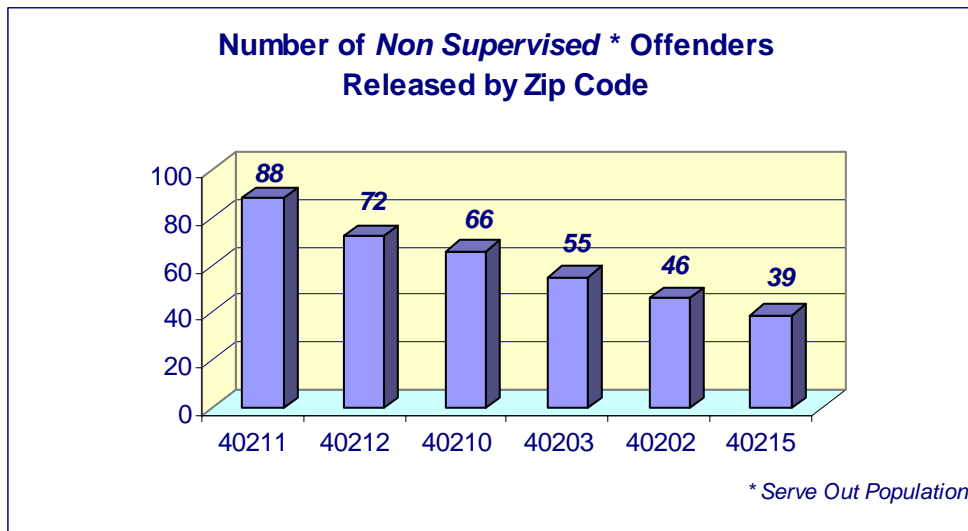


Chart 4

In regard to geographic distribution, the “serve out” population also returned primarily to inner city areas. As indicated in *Chart 4*, 53.5% of the “serve outs” returned to six zip codes, representing approximately 16% of the Louisville Metro population.

Implications for the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections

As previously addressed in the Overview of Kentucky Sentencing Provisions section of this report, a long-term misdemeanor may serve as long or longer periods of incarceration in a local jail than a convicted felon will serve in a regional facility or state prison.

Traditionally, local jails have not offered treatment or rehabilitative programming and due to relatively short lengths of stay, reentry planning has not been a priority. Recently, the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections has been experiencing serious overcrowding, due in part to the impact of longer sentences and the result of housing convicted and sentenced inmates awaiting transfer to the state system, including technical parole violators returning to prison. As a result of these issues, data collection for the planning project was expanded to include commitments to the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections for misdemeanor sentences of 90 days or more.

In 2003, approximately 500 individuals were released from the custody of the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections after serving a misdemeanor sentence of 90 days or longer. Of that number, 396 were residents of Louisville Metro. In reviewing the geographic distribution of this population, it is evident that these individuals also reside in some of the same neighborhoods as the targeted cohort. As indicted in *Chart 5*, 42.5% of the jail days spent in the Louisville Metro Department of Corrections was attributed to Louisville Metro residents from four zip codes.

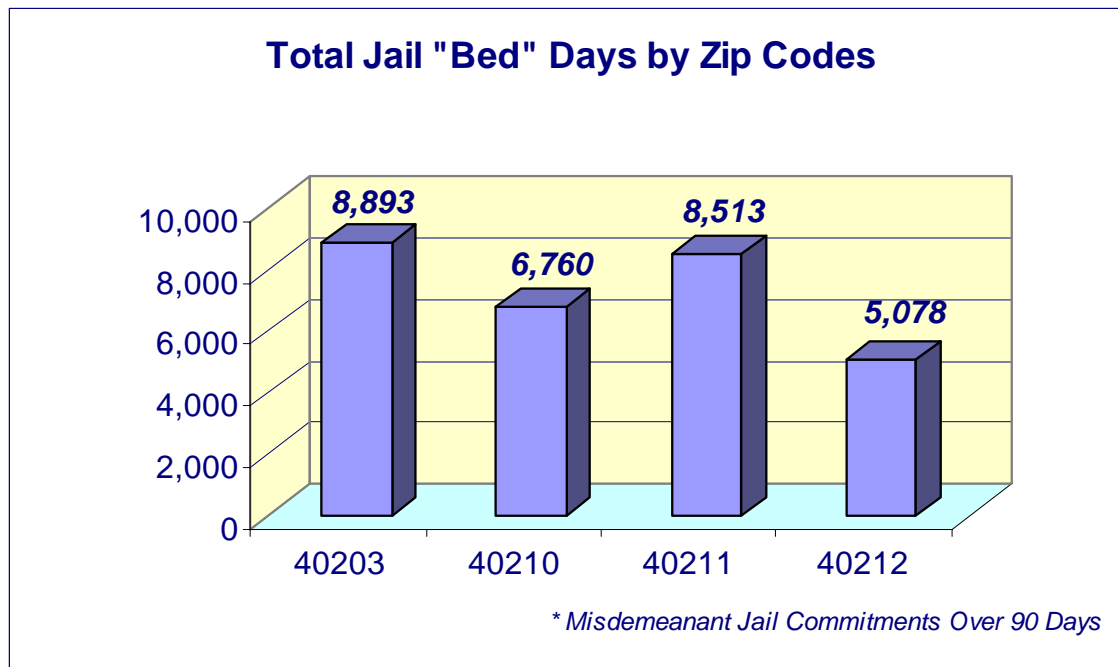


Chart 5

Of the 396 Louisville Metro residents serving long-term misdemeanor sentences, 158 (40%) reside in neighborhoods within the four zip codes. In terms of population, the four zip codes represent 12% of the total population of Louisville Metro.

Although jail information management systems have not traditionally included data on the specific attributes of inmates, it was determined that 25% of the jail days spent in custody by inmates serving longer misdemeanor sentences were the result of offenses either directly or indirectly related to substance abuse. The vast majority includes convictions on Driving Under the Influence and a misdemeanor crime involving a controlled substance.

Summary of Findings

Based upon the data analysis, it is evident that like other major metropolitan areas across the country, prisoners are being released to a few core communities in Louisville Metro. As one might anticipate, these core communities were also identified in the Greater Louisville Project's 2005 Competitive City Report. The report reflected significant signs of community distress as indicated by high concentrations of poverty, the prevalence of families headed by single women, the percentage of residents without a high school education, and the percentage of men of working age who are not connected to the labor force.

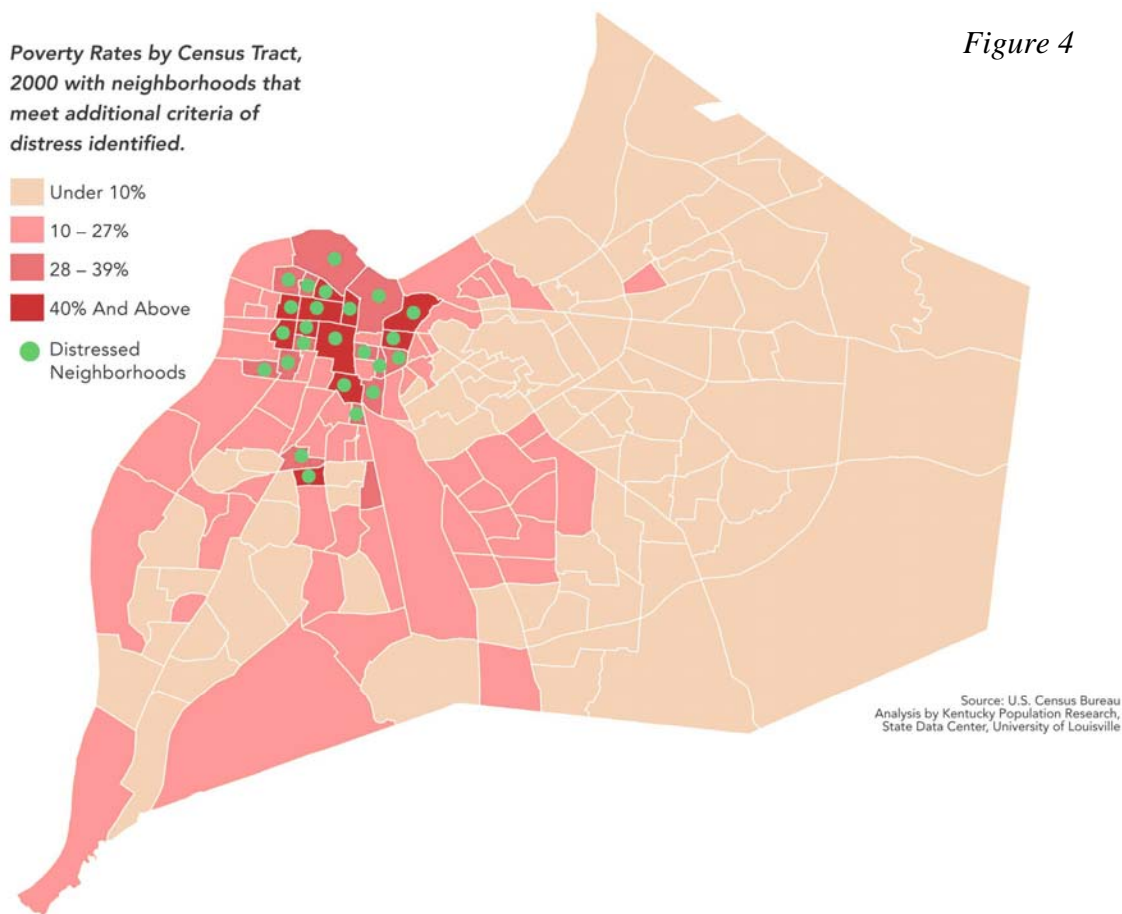


Figure 4

The data also suggests that as in other locales, high risk prisoners are being released with significant unaddressed needs and issues, such as substance abuse, which directly correlate with an increased likelihood for recidivism.

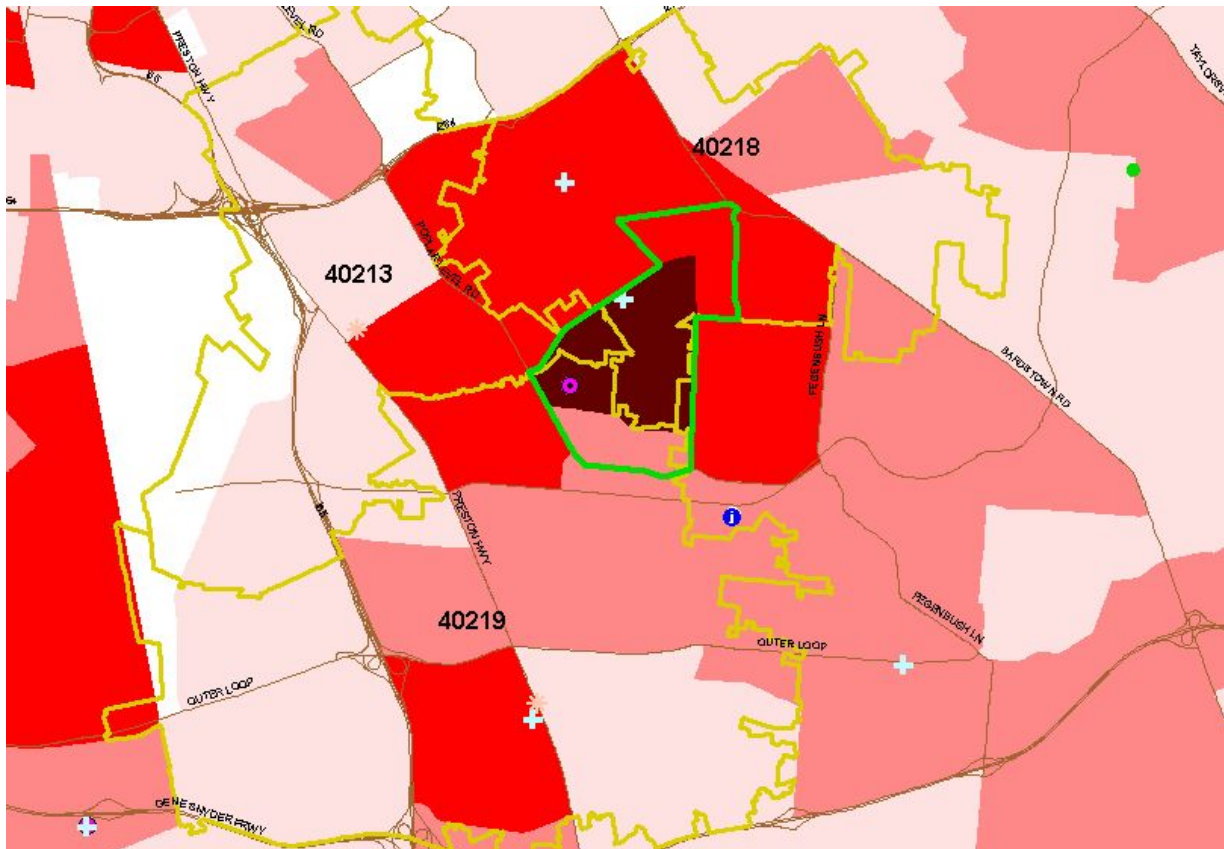
CASE STUDIES

Methodology

As a component of the planning project objective to better understand the offender population, the planning team opted to augment the data analysis with individual case studies. It was anticipated that the case studies would assist in delineating the specific issues faced by returning offenders and provide an invaluable opportunity to hear directly from the ex-offenders regarding the types of support that were either lacking or had been helpful in becoming productive members of the community. To accomplish this task, a contract was established with Prodigal Ministries to assist in developing a standardized format, selecting a target community (Newburg), and conducting in-depth interviews with ex-offenders agreeing to participate. See Figure 5 which illustrates in green, the boundaries of Newburg.

Target Area: Newburg Neighborhood

Figure 5



After reviewing data from the three neighborhoods with high densities of returning prisoner populations, project staff chose the Newburg neighborhood as the site for conducting the case studies. The Newburg neighborhood was chosen as the target community based upon several factors. These factors include the returning prison population in Newburg appears to be younger and at higher risk; there are fewer dedicated services within the neighborhood boundary that target the adult reentry population; and identification of a close working relationship between local residents and both the Probation and Parole Officers and the Louisville Metro Police Department. The Probation and Parole Office is the only one within the Fourth District that has

officers assigned to a specific neighborhood, which provides a strong knowledge base and connection to both supervisees and their families. Additionally, the office operates under the leadership of a progressive supervisor with an interest in both proven and innovative practices.

After review of several case study models and discussion of desired outcomes, a draft interview format was developed that incorporated predictive factors for successful reintegration. The target population was identified and after a test-run of the interview process, interviews were conducted with parolees returning to the Newburg neighborhood (zip codes 40213 and 40218).

To identify potential candidates for interviews, a list of released offenders was compiled including both individuals under supervision and “serve outs” who had returned to the Newburg neighborhood. The list of individuals was reviewed with District Parole Officers and the individuals were contacted to determine their willingness to participate in the case study process. Those agreeing to participate were asked to sign a Consent Form. Both prison and parole records were made available to project interviewers as a means of verifying information gathered during the interview process.

There were no “serve outs” within the Newburg group who were willing to participate in the case study process. Although one individual who had served out was interviewed, the individual lived in transitional housing outside the Newburg area.

Of 13 case studies conducted, eleven of the released offenders resided within the Newburg neighborhood. The interviews focused on a number of areas including current status, criminal history, family history, family criminal history, medical and mental health issues, education and work history, including financial status.

Case Study Findings

From the perspective of the planning team, the case studies provided an excellent opportunity to ask two central questions:

- 1) Is the group of offenders who were interviewed representative of the ex-offender population found in either Newburg or Louisville Metro as a whole?
- 2) Is it possible to generalize perspectives extrapolated from the case studies?

The group of individuals interviewed represented a broad range of ages, backgrounds and circumstances. In general, the group is representative of the broader ex-offender population, although there were characteristics not reflected in the interview group. Notably, there were no significant physical or mental health issues identified, either through self-report or a review of records, among the interviewed group. Prior to the case study process, this issue had been identified as a significant issue by the provider community.

The following Table provides an overview of the individuals included within the case study process:

Characteristics of Case Study Participants					
Age		Sex		Race	
20 - 25	4	Male	10	African American	7
26 - 35	7	Female	3	White	5
36 - 45	2			Mixed Race	1
Marital Status		Children		Education	
Never Married	9	None	6	No High School	5
Married	2	One to Three	3	High School/GED	5
Divorced	1	Four or More	4	College	3
Widowed	1				
		Arrest			
Robbery	5	Drugs	2	Sex Offender	1
Burglary	2	Assault	1	Fraud	2
Parole Violator		Domestic Violence		Drugs	
Yes	9	Yes	5	Yes	5
No	4				

Along with basic demographic information, a number of significant issues were identified within the case study group. These include:

- *Unstable family relationships/situations.* Most of those interviewed were living with family members upon release. Responses indicated most had a history of very poor relationships with family members which would seem to suggest that returning to these environments immediately upon release from prison, without sufficient reconciliation or mediation support, could lead to higher recidivism or parole violations.
- *Substance abuse and domestic violence were prevalent in histories.* It was evident that substance abuse and domestic violence were significant issues for a number of participants. These issues tended to be pervasive throughout childhood and early life experience. The combined effect of having received little or no treatment during incarceration for these issues along with returning to the environments in which substance abuse and domestic violence were prevalent, presented significant challenges for returning offenders.
- *Participants had more education than the cohort as a whole.* Surprisingly, several participants had either entered prison having completed a level of higher education or had completed their GED while incarcerated. Unfortunately, this did not necessarily translate into more meaningful work opportunities once released.
- *Work history was erratic with temporary agencies being used more than job preparation or training services.* Only one participant reported a steady work history upon release and that individual faced significant daily schedule and transportation hurdles in order to maintain employment. It was noted, somewhat unexpectedly, that ex-offenders were using temporary agencies to garner employment opportunities rather than participating in

more substantive work support services. This raises concern due to the tendency to result in a cycle of short-term job placements rather than permanent employment. The implications of this issue needs to be explored further. More structured support surrounding the use of these agencies may be required.

- *Transportation needs remain great.* Most participants relied on family members or friends to get them to and from designated appointments or work. A few participants relied on public transportation, which in the outlying area of Newburg, presented a formidable challenge getting to and from work sites. Transportation remains a significant obstacle in establishing a stable work environment and promoting self-sufficiency.
- *A close-knit social fabric.* Throughout the interviews, participants made repeated references to this issue in both positive and negative contexts. Many participants expressed a desire to return “home” knowing it was a small and very “close-knit” neighborhood—both desiring the implied social support and familiarity, but resenting how “everyone seems to know your business (See Appendix B for full text of case study interviews).”

SERVICES INVENTORY

Methodology

As a means of accomplishing the second objective of the planning project to evaluate existing services that assist prisoners upon reentry, the planning team contracted with an individual to conduct an inventory of community services. From the onset, the planning team consistently heard that services were fragmented without a central point of access to information. Although several lists of services were being used by local organizations, there was no process for updating the information. A Services Subcommittee was formed as part of the planning project structure to consolidate, verify and standardize the information in order to produce a document that would provide a current listing of services.

Primary resources used in conducting the inventory included the Jefferson County Probation and Parole Resource Book; the Department of Corrections Pre-Release Resource Book; the Community Resource Network's Community Resource Guide; and the Homeless Coalition's Tip Sheet (usually given to ex-offenders who are leaving prison and returning to Louisville Metro). Additional information was provided by Prodigal Ministries, the Urban League, and representatives from the faith-based community.

The resources were reviewed for redundancy and a consolidated list was compiled that included services identified by both single and multiple sources. Entities on this list were contacted and where possible, interviewed regarding services provided for the ex-offender population. Additional resources identified through this process were contacted and added to the list.

Throughout the inventory process, a special effort was made to identify services specifically focused on working with ex-offenders or included this population as a part of a mission statement, especially as it pertains to support services provided by the faith-based community. In this manner, there was a concerted effort to identify services that specifically target or are available to ex-offenders and their families.

In an attempt to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information compiled, the preliminary draft was circulated to both service providers and key stakeholders for review. As with any inventory of services, the inventory should be viewed as a "work in progress" that will require ongoing revisions and updates.

Summary of Findings

As an outcome of the services inventory process, 137 distinct agencies were identified which provide a wide array of services to the ex-offender population and their families. While some services specifically target the ex-offender population, others were designated as "ex-offender friendly." Services provided by these agencies are open to the ex-offender population, but do not target them specifically.

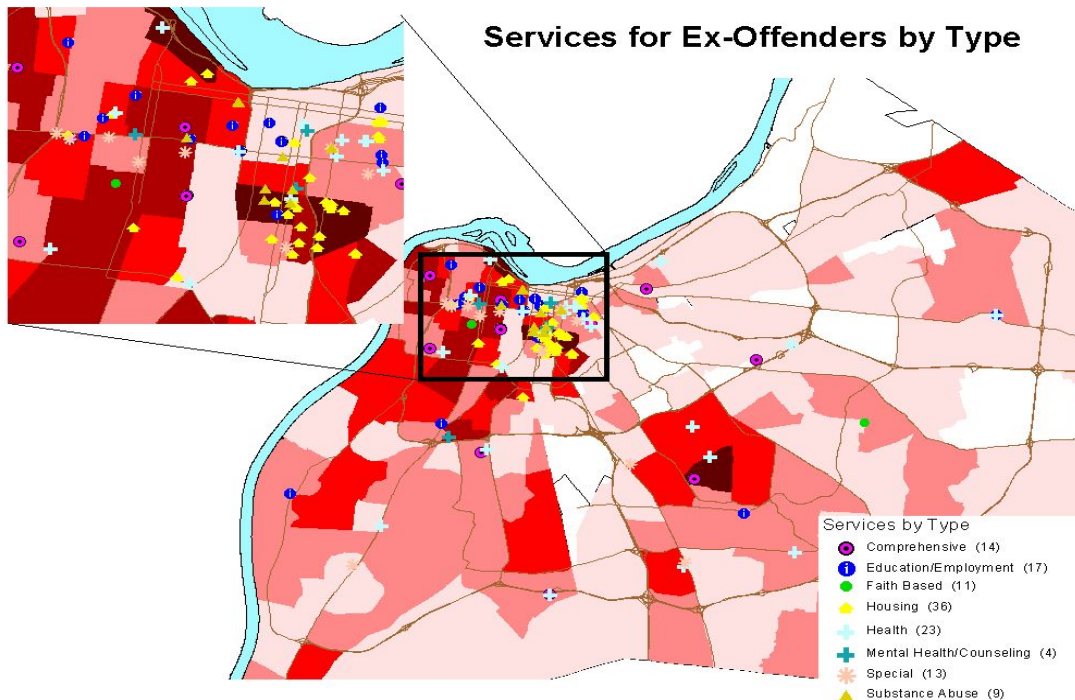
The broad array of services available to ex-offenders is delineated by the following eight categories:

- Housing (43)
- Health Services (15)
- Mental Health Services (4)
- Employment, Education and Training (9)
- Substance Abuse (18)
- Special Programs/Services (24)
- Comprehensive (11)
- Faith-based Services (13)

Despite the number of agencies and the variety of available services, it was repeatedly noted that providers tend to operate in isolation with little coordination or communication. A new forum, the Offender Reentry Task Force, under the leadership of Prodigal Ministries, was formed in 2001 to begin the dialogue among community service providers and other interested parties.

A review of the geographic distribution of available services across Louisville Metro indicated that services typically were not located in areas in which ex-offenders reside (See Figure 6). As a result, access to services can pose a significant challenge for ex-offenders depending on where they live and the available means of transportation. Agency services are generally clustered around identified transitional housing sites in the downtown area, but are less readily available in other areas in which offenders are living with family members (See Appendix C for the full listing of community services).

Figure 6



DEVELOPMENT OF PILOT PROJECT CONCEPT

To provide context for the planning project, staff conducted an extensive literature review related to offender reentry and made site visits to recognized programs that utilized evidence-based practices and seemed applicable to needs identified within Louisville Metro (See list of references on page 29).

Interviews were conducted with staff from the Kentucky Department of Corrections concerning the pre-release program that was piloted in July 2004 and a site visit was made to the Family Life Center in Providence, Rhode Island, a neighborhood-based offender reentry program. Contract staff also attended a presentation by the Enterprise Foundation, an organization that manages the Baltimore Reentry Partnership and a national conference pertaining to the housing needs of ex-offenders.

Information gleaned from the national literature and site visits was presented to the JRI Advisory Committee for review and discussion regarding possible inclusion in a local pilot. A Pilot Project Subcommittee was formed as part of the planning project structure to specifically focus on identifying desired components of the pilot. As previously outlined, the subcommittee included the participation of state and local correctional officials and staff along with citizen stakeholders and service providers. Based upon the work of the subcommittee, a preliminary design for the pilot project, along with the underlying philosophical approach, was drafted.

Synopsis of Proposed Pilot Project

It is proposed that the philosophical approach to the pilot recognize that while the incarceration of those who break the law is often necessary and in the best interest of a neighborhood in the short-term, long-term public safety needs can only be met when a neighborhood confronts the issues that arise when large numbers of individuals, formerly under correctional supervision, return to their former communities. Neighborhood residents must become participants in exerting informal social controls that will promote public safety and contribute to the overall livability of a neighborhood. To accomplish this, neighborhoods must have the necessary guidance and resources to assume this important role.

By employing evidence-based practices in the field of community corrections and prisoner reentry, it is recommended that offenders returning to the Newburg community receive comprehensive assessments to determine the array of programs and services that would address unmet needs and promote successful reintegration into the community. As previously mentioned in the Case Studies section, the Newburg neighborhood was chosen as the target community based upon several factors: the returning prison population in Newburg appears to be younger and at higher risk; there are fewer dedicated services within the neighborhood boundary that target the adult reentry population; and identification of a close working relationship between local residents and both the Probation and Parole Officers and the Louisville Metro Police Department. Case management services would be provided to ex-offenders who are released under correctional supervision and civic engagement concepts would be employed to involve community residents in providing support while also establishing firm pro-social expectations for persons returning to the neighborhood upon release from incarceration.

Along with the focus on individual offenders being released into the community, a neighborhood assessment would be conducted to identify priority needs and issues from the perspective of residents. Based upon the needs identified, Louisville Metro Government would assist in coordinating a cross-functional team to address a broad range of environmental, social service, housing, employment, health and financial opportunities within the neighborhood. In this manner, the project would embody a two-pronged approach focusing on both the individual ex-offender and the environment in which he or she lives. By addressing the community as a whole, it is anticipated that overall crime can be reduced as the neighborhood “tips” to more positive activities (See Appendix E for more detailed synopsis of pilot project).

CONCLUSIONS AND PLANNING PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

Beginning with the initial meeting with Dr. Austin in March 2003 to discuss the possible participation of Louisville Metro in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative and the subsequent submission of a proposal to the Open Society Institute in May 2004 for a planning grant, significant strides have been made in establishing the necessary relationships and gathering critical information to enhance the local response to individuals who are released from prison and return to the community. Over the past year, the Justice Reinvestment Project Advisory Committee has gained significant insights into a broad range of issues related to offender reentry in Louisville Metro and laid a strong foundation for future action. As outcomes of the planning project, the Advisory Committee has accomplished the following:

- Identified the major community stakeholders and parties who are committed to efforts to improve the successful reintegration of ex-offenders
- Utilized the JRI Advisory Committee to provide a multidisciplinary forum for renewed discussion and future planning
- Identified existing community resources, related projects and funds dedicated to offender reentry
- Conducted extensive research on national best practices and research findings related to offender reentry
- Established partnerships for data collection with the Kentucky Department of Corrections, the Kentucky Parole Board, and the Louisville Metropolitan Department of Corrections
- Utilized data analysis to highlight the demographics, relevant risk factors and unmet needs of individuals released to Louisville Metro
- Conducted case studies of 13 offenders to identify specific challenges and interventions that have been helpful to ex-offenders returning to Louisville Metro
- Completed an inventory of community services that both target and are available to ex-offenders and their families
- Improved understanding of the specific geographic distribution of offenders returning to the community and access to services
- Developed a preliminary program design for a pilot project in the Newburg Community

Planning Project Recommendations

Based upon the information amassed, the data analysis, identified ex-offender needs, and lessons learned through the planning project, the JRI Advisory Committee has identified and approved four recommendations, including proposed action plans and timetables. These are:

Recommendation # 1: Data Analysis and Economic Modeling

Establish a mechanism for ongoing data analysis to extend and enrich the community's understanding of offenders returning to Louisville Metro. Although the focus of the data analysis will initially target the Newburg Community, it will need to be expanded over time to provide neighborhood-specific information across Louisville Metro.

Although collection and analysis of data during the planning project enabled an initial baseline to be established, the data analysis must be ongoing and will require an extended agreement for data exchange with the Kentucky Department of Corrections along with continual refinement of the data elements to address limitations inherent in the existing databases.

The data component will also be critical in the development of an economic forecasting model to determine the cost benefits of successful reintegration both to state and local governments and in evaluating overall project performance.

- Establish ongoing MOU with the Kentucky Department of Corrections for access to data from State databases (December 2005)
- Meet with information system staff from the Kentucky Department of Corrections to discuss long-term refinement of data elements, particularly as it relates to “serve outs” (December 2005)
- Meet with Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet representatives to establish an economic model for the purpose of cost-benefit analysis (December 2005)

Recommendation #2: Commitment of Key Partners

Formalize the commitment of key partners and stakeholders to the pilot project and long-term efforts needed to enhance the offender reentry process. In addition to the community partners already participating on the JRI Advisory Committee, programmatic, financial and in-kind support will be required from local government officials, including the Louisville Metro Council, the Kentucky Department of Corrections, and identified leaders of the Kentucky General Assembly.

- Schedule meeting with Metro Council President, representatives of the Public Health and Safety Committee, and Council members participating on JRI Advisory Committee – (November 2005)
- Meet with Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet officials to discuss programmatic (institutional treatment and prerelease planning) and fiscal support of pilot project, sharing of offender data, and expected project outcomes - (November 2005)
- Meet with key members of the Kentucky House and Senate Judiciary Committees to discuss the possibility of a legislative appropriation - (November 2005)
- Brief and confirm support of other interested legislators - (November 2005)
- Meet with House/Senate representatives for the Newburg Community - (November 2005)

Recommendation #3: Develop Final Design for Pilot Project

In conjunction with local and state stakeholders, develop the final program design and implement a pilot project in the Newburg community. This will include soliciting grassroots input from the community, defining appropriate roles and responsibilities of community residents and the primary implementing agencies, developing a project budget and identifying sources of funding.

- Reconvene group of Newburg Community residents/stakeholders for presentation of proposed pilot project in collaboration with the Weed and Seed Project (November 2005)
- Enlist input into project design and define roles of key partners (November 2005)

- Finalize program budget (December 2005)
- Identify sources of project funding (December 2005)
- Enlist volunteers for pilot project participation (December 2005)

Recommendation #4: Role of JRI Advisory Committee

Retain the JRI Advisory Committee as a forum for communicating with agency representatives and interested parties in the Metro community. The Advisory Committee should be charged with monitoring implementation of the pilot project to ensure coordination and appropriate integration with existing resources as well as providing direction on future project expansion. The Advisory Committee will continue to support and coordinate efforts with the Offender Reentry Task Force.

- Schedule meeting to brief Advisory Committee members on project status/activities (November 2005)
- Enlist input in defining roles of primary partners in proposed pilot (November 2005)
- Coordinate linkages with existing resources (Ongoing)
- Establish schedule of regular meetings (Ongoing)
- Coordinate efforts with the Offender Reentry Task Force (Ongoing)

Recent Project Developments

Following completion of the Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project planning project and compilation of the final report, a new vision began to emerge for the local Offender Reentry Task Force, which is coordinated through Prodigal Ministries. In a recent meeting with representatives of Prodigal Ministries, future plans for the task force were discussed which include establishing the task force as a nonprofit organization; applying for 501(c)(3) status; hiring an Executive Director; and developing a formal mission statement and action agenda.

To assist in the planning process, Louisville Metro Government, through its Office of Policy and Strategic Planning, will provide a trained facilitator to assist key stakeholders in developing a strategic plan for the future work of the Offender Reentry Task Force. It is anticipated that the task force could play a critical role in:

- Acting as the umbrella organization for all local offender reentry programs and initiatives
- Setting standards and identifying levels of care for aftercare ministries and local organizations providing service to offenders upon release from prison
- Acting as a clearinghouse of information and a conduit for funding opportunities
- Establishing a strong network of organizations to promote community-wide coordination and collaboration
- Serving as an advocate and community voice for offender reentry initiatives
- Establishing a common offender assessment process to be used across agencies
- Providing training for both professionals and volunteers

Although Louisville Metro Government has to date served as the lead agency for the Justice Reinvestment Project initiative, it is recognized that community investment and ownership is critical to ensure the success of the project in the long-term. Reorganization of the Offender Reentry Task Force will establish an important community forum for collaboration and oversight of new reentry initiatives in a manner that will hopefully minimize existing turf issues and interagency competition. Rather than acting as the lead agency, Louisville Metro Government can partner with the task force and serve a supporting role.

While the JRI Advisory Committee would continue to exist, it would be transitioned to function as a committee of the task force. Under the auspices of the Offender Reentry Task Force, the proposed Newburg Community Pilot could benefit from the input and coordinated efforts of local service providers and avoid creation of a new and separate project infrastructure and support network. By reducing duplication and maximizing use of existing resources, this approach will greatly enhance the local ability to replicate the project across neighborhoods in Louisville Metro and provide a more cost-effective way to deliver services to ex-offenders and the communities in which they reside.

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CASE STUDIES

As a component of the planning project objective to better understand the ex-offender population, the planning team opted to augment the data analysis with individual case studies. This section provides the interview format that was developed, along with unedited or direct text from the 13 ex-offenders that chose to participate. These case studies provided an opportunity to hear directly from ex-offenders regarding criminal history, family history, physical health, mental health, substance abuse, education, and employment experience. In order for the reader to grasp the level of detail provided by the participants, the interview text has not been modified.

Case Study Interview Questionnaire

Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code	Age	DOB
Sex	Race	
Marital Status		
Children		
Addresses/Current/Past		
Religious Faith		
Veteran Status		
Special Interests		

Criminal History

Current Status (Parole, Probation, Serve Out)
 Current Charges/Sentence/Incarceration Time/Institution
 Criminal History/Prior Arrests/Sentences
 History of Returns/PV/Reasons
 Previous Addresses/Persons Approved for Home Placement
 Family Criminal History
 Father
 Mother
 Siblings
 Children
 Spouse
 Aunts/Uncles/Cousins
 Out-of-State Arrests and Incarcerations
 Institutional Behavior/Discipline Reports

Family History

Marital History/Relationships
 Interpersonal Relationships/Conflicts/Stability
 Immediate Family/Where/Contact
 Father
 Mother
 Siblings
 Children/Support/Mothers/Contact
 Family Ties While Incarcerated/Visits/Phone/Written

Neighborhoods/Zip Codes/Past/Present
Associates/Friends/Past/Present
Changes of addresses growing up/Why?
Community/Neighborhood Reactions/Level of Support/Past/Present
Any Homelessness?
Multi-family Residences?
History of Domestic Violence in Family

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

Abuse/Addictions
Physical Condition/History
Mental Health/Past/Present/Treatment in Prison and Out
Problems with Continuity of Care/Service Providers
Prior Medical Problems Mental Health
Substance Abuse Alcohol
Age (first use) Family History
Treatment in Prison Medications
Treatment Out of Prison Medications
Use of Community Resources upon Release

Education/Employment
Education History
Prison Attendance
Vocational History In/Out of Prison
Work History/Skills (Where/Length/Pay)
Financial Obligations/Current Status/Prior to Prison/Upon Release

Case Study #1Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40210 Age 34
Sex M Race B Marital Status Single
Children 3 children, all boys ages 13, 7 and 5
Addresses: Current 1410 Dixie Highway – Transitional Housing
Past 40203 and 40210 zip codes
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is currently on parole from the Kentucky Department of Corrections, and was released from the Bell County Forestry Camp on November 19, 2004. The subject states he has one prior arrest other than his charges for these incarcerations. He and the mother of his youngest children had a domestic dispute whereby both parties were arrested, however, not charged and told to stay away from each other. He states he began selling drugs after he graduated from high school while living with his mother. He was arrested in 1989 for Possession and Trafficking of Marijuana and served 12 months in River City and Community Corrections Centers with 5 years probation. In 1999, he was arrested for Trafficking in a Controlled Substance and sentenced to 5 years. He was sent to the KY DOC Boot Camp at Roederer Correctional Complex in LaGrange, KY.

Upon completion, subject was paroled to a cousin in the West End of Louisville (not allowed to parole to his mother since both prior arrests in 1989 and 1999 had been at his mother's address and neighborhood). Although the subject admits that the Parole Officers' approved him to his cousins; however, he used that as an address and continued to stay at his mother's house. In 2002, subject violated parole with additional charges of Possession of a Controlled Substance. Then subject was returned to the KY Department of Corrections at Roederer Correctional Complex in LaGrange, KY and allowed to remain in the minimum unit until a detainer for Persistent Felony Offender (PFO) was placed on subject. Sentenced to a total of 15 years and determined to be PFO II. Retained minimum custody and transferred to the Bell County Forestry Camp and stayed until subject was paroled to Louisville.

Family History

Subject has one brother, (30 years old) who is a graduate of U of L and works for a law firm. Also has one stepbrother (14 years old) who attends Doss Middle school. His father currently lives in the West End (31st and Garland), with his stepbrother's mother and his stepbrother. Subject's grandmother died when he was in 1st or 2nd grade and his two uncles (then 3 and 5 years of age) were raised by his parents. He considers these uncles to be more

like brothers. To the best of his knowledge, there have been no arrests by his mother, father or brother. One of the uncles he was raised with is in prison now, with an extensive arrest record. He claims several cousins have been incarcerated, including one in Pennsylvania doing 10 flat years.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

Subject is in good physical condition and has no known medical conditions. He is not taking any medication at the present time nor has he ever been on any medication, including psychological medication. He said his mother always took him to the Portland clinic whenever he was sick as a child. He plans to use Portland or Phoenix Health Center for his medical needs as well.

He states he began drinking alcohol and smoking marijuana at the age of 15 with friends. He indicates his mother and father do not drink however, he has uncles and cousins who drink and use drugs and he has socialized with them in the past. He attended AA/NA while in prison and when required by Probation and Parole. While in the Boot Camp, he also attended the "Life without a Crutch" program. At the present time, he attends three meetings a week as stipulated by his parole conditions and transitional housing. He feels he does not now and never did have a drug or alcohol addiction; he sold drugs for the money and income.

Education/Employment

While incarcerated, he received no disciplinary reports, which has been verified. He states he maintained institutional work assignments and completed 2 college courses (Sociology and US History) at BCFC. While at RCC, he was enrolled in the Horticulture classes for 2 months.

Case Study #1 states he planned on going to college upon high school graduation but started "messaging" in the streets selling drugs and smoking pot. He worked as a co-op in high school at several assigned businesses. His employment has been sporadic and mainly factory positions. He states the longest he has held employment is one year at Natural Wonder Packaging and nine months at Adam Matthew's Cheesecakes. All other jobs have been temporary placements from agencies with no permanent offerings. When questioned on his job search and how many applications he has submitted in Louisville, he states he had to list 12 job application sites when applying for food stamps. He doesn't remember exactly what 12 he listed but most were through temp agencies. When questioned about applying for jobs on location, he indicated his parents received jobs like this and so has he all his life. He currently is unemployed and works through an agency for job placement. He states that since released from prison, he has been able to pay most of his child support, which is \$120 per week. He is not required to pay rent or restitution and uses the TARC bus line for transportation.

Case Study #2Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40210 Age 26
Sex M Race W Marital Status Single
Children No children
Addresses: Current 1410 Dixie Highway – Transitional Housing
Past Goshen, KY
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is a serve out from the Kentucky Department of Corrections. He was released from the Oldham County Jail Class D program on November 11, 2004.

He was sentenced for Burglary III, 2 counts and originally probated for 5 years in 1999. At that time, he was living on his own in Jefferson County (40206 zip code). He violated his probation in 2001 by a Possession of Marijuana conviction and served 10 months in the Oldham County jail as a Class D felon. He was released to his grandparents for home placement, but states he rarely stayed there. He mainly stayed with his girlfriend in the 40206 zip code, continuing illegal activities and abusing drugs and alcohol. In 2003, he again violated his probation with a DUI conviction and Failure to Comply with Drug Court Appearances. He spent 13 months again in the Oldham County Jail as a Class D felon and was released on November 11, 2004 to transitional housing. Prior arrests include in 1997, 24 counts of Burglary, Possession of Firearm, Distribution of Stolen Firearms and Unlawful Transaction with a Minor, all in Jefferson County. He states all charges were dismissed or reduced to Possession of Stolen Goods greater than \$300.00. He was given 2 years probation. He also has been convicted of three other drug-related charges, two alcohol convictions and one other firearm charge, which was dismissed.

Family History

His father is self-employed and both parents were workaholics, in his opinion. His father owns a construction company and his mother was a beautician who also owned a successful salon in Louisville. He indicates he did not have a lot of parental supervision growing up and he spent a great deal of time with his grandparents. His parents rarely drink even now and he claims to have always gotten along with his dad. However, he and his mother have always argued. He claims his mother was young (18) at the time of his birth and his dad is 4 or 5 years older than his mother is. His parents are both now active members in an Episcopal Church in Eastern Jefferson County.

Case Study #2 has a sister 16 years old that he claims is his buddy. She is a good girl according to the subject, with excellent grades in school, active in mission groups and community service. He claims his sister's upbringing has been much different than his because his parents waited ten years to have another child and they were wiser after all the problems they had with him. He states he moved in with his father's parents at the age of 15. His parents could not control him anymore and his grandfather was a minister at Evangel Church in Louisville.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

According to the subject, there is no history of alcohol or drug abuse in his immediate family. The subject claims he is in good physical condition, however has been diagnosed with General Anxiety Disorder with Compulsive Behavior. He says he was admitted to Ten Broeck Hospital in 2003 for 28 days due to his probation violation for a DUI arrest. He was prescribed Effexor XR at the time and continued the medication in jail and upon his release until the prescription expired. He called the doctor at Ten Broeck regarding his prescription and he would not refill unless he checked into the hospital. He went to Phoenix Health Center in downtown Louisville and had to sign up to see the psychiatrist. He was told it could take up to four months to get an appointment.

In December 2004, he spoke with staff at the transitional housing where he currently is living, regarding his problems and high level of anxiety, which provokes anger and sometimes violence. He again was taken to Phoenix Health Center and told his wait was not as long but would be several more months. He now is on vitamins and a complex B tablet, both of which are over-the-counter, and he says he feels much better.

He states while he was in the Class D program in jail he attended AA meetings, but once he was released on outside work detail he was no longer eligible to attend. He claims he requested help for his drug and alcohol problem only when he got in trouble and thought he was going to have his probation revoked. He claims his Probation Officer never got involved until he ordered him out of a drug treatment house and sent him to Drug Court with daily meetings required, testing up to three times a week and he had to appear before a judge once a week. He is required to attend at least three meetings a week at his current transition house.

Education/Employment

He graduated from Portland Christian Academy in 1996 in Jefferson County. He attended middle school and some high school in Oldham County, but kept getting into trouble and so he was moved. He was not kicked out of any school, just relocated by his family to control or attempt to control his behavior.

He is currently in school at Sullivan College in the Business Management Associate of Arts program. He hopes to continue in the four-year program, working part-time for his father. He states he has had employment off and on since high school but he always ends up working back with his father in construction. His father would love for him to continue the business upon his retirement, after he completes his college degree.

Case Study #3Basic DemographicsCurrent Zip Code 40219 Age 33Sex M Race B Marital Status SingleChildren Daughter – Age 13Addresses: Current Aunt's house – 40219 zip codePast Village West (zip code 40203) with his mother.

Religious Faith _____

Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is on parole from the Kentucky Department of Corrections. He was paroled from the Marion Adjustment Center on November 24, 2004. He was to be released from maximum supervision by Louisville Probation and Parole in March however, according to his Parole Officer, he tested positive for cocaine in January and therefore must attend 90 AA meetings in 90 days before consideration will be given.

He was convicted in 1994 of Robbery I and received a 20-year sentence. He said he spent 26 months in jail in pretrial status prior to sentencing. He was received by the KY Department of Corrections in October, 1996 and sent to the Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex in West Liberty, KY. In 1998, he was transferred to the Luther Luckett Correctional Complex in LaGrange KY and paroled from LLCC in July 2002. He returned as a parole violator in September 2002 for drug use and absconding from parole supervision. He served an additional 26 months in medium and minimum-security facilities until he was again paroled in November 2004.

Prior arrests include a 1991 Assault IV conviction for which he served six months at River City Correctional Center in Louisville and was released to his grandmother. He was also convicted in 1991 of Possession of Marijuana with Intent to Sell and received probation for two years.

Family History

The subject states he was born in the West End of Louisville and lived in Village West (zip code 40203) with his mother. He states his mother was gang raped at a very young age and he never knew who his father was. He knows his mother like a sister and was raised by his grandmother. His grandparents took him as an infant to raise and shortly thereafter, his grandfather left and never returned. He is deceased now according to subject, however he never came around after he left. His mother had two older sisters and brothers who were grown when he moved in with his grandparents. He states they were always around so he is closer to them than he is his own mother. His mother is alive and lives in the West End of Louisville, however, she is on drugs and stays in trouble by shoplifting and prostitution.

Other than his mother being convicted of misdemeanor charges for shoplifting and prostitution, no other immediate family members have a history of arrests. He claims he has cousins who are incarcerated; one is serving a life sentence for murder in Kentucky. There is no history of domestic violence in his family except for his own admission and conviction with the mother of his daughter.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

He is in great physical condition with no medical history of problems or medications. He states if he gets sick, he goes to the store for over the counter medications and for anything else, he goes to the hospital emergency room. Growing up he was on a medical card issued by the state and his grandmother took him to her family doctor. He says he has never had any psychological problems. He did complete the prison substance abuse program in 2004. When asked about his relapse in January with drug use, he claims no one knows how hard it is to stay straight.

He has a history of alcohol abuse in his family by his own admission of his mother, brother and several cousins. He says he recently obtained a sponsor or someone willing to help him. When asked how this person will help, he indicated he knows it is all his responsibility and choice to stay clean. He also reiterated his daughter is tired of him going to prison and may not be there if he doesn't straighten up. He says he will continue the aftercare classes that are part of the prisons' substance abuse program, which are held three times a week at Dismas Charities in Portland. It was suggested that he be mandated to attend by parole conditions and he should continue to pursue a sponsor and employment.

Education/Employment

While incarcerated, he obtained his GED in April 1998 and completed a Substance Abuse Program while housed at Marion Adjustment Center, a minimum-security facility. He worked in the kitchen areas of several prisons and later attended training as a Legal Aide. His last two years of incarceration, he worked as a Legal Aide. He received one disciplinary report for refusing to work that was amended to a lesser charge and he received extra duty to perform.

He also has not been successful in finding employment and will remain under maximum supervision until employment is obtained. His Parole Officer is not pleased with his efforts to seek employment and communicated this to the subject who claims transportation is a problem since he does not have a license or vehicle.

He attended Seneca High School in 9th and 10th grade until he was kicked out and sent to Louisville Day Treatment Center for delinquent juveniles. He said he quit prior to completion of the 10th grade. He does have approximately 25-30 college credit hours obtained while incarcerated in Kentucky prisons. He says he would like to go to college and needs to get in touch with the counselor from JCC.

He claims he has applied for jobs at several locations since his release in November and has gone by employment agencies. He said he depends on his aunt for transportation and is at her mercy. When questioned about utilizing the bus system, he says he would rather walk or ride a bike. It was suggested he change that thought. He did have over one year

employment at Airborne Express in 2001-2002 in the 40219 zip code. He is pleased to inform that he gets Food Stamps to help his aunt and uncle since he pays nothing to stay with them. He claims he needs to complete a resume as he has a lead on a job with Citicard from his aunt's minister. Other employment has been at fast food chains or hotel catering and was less than 90 days. He claims no financial obligations other than his daughter and has paid outstanding bills except his child support.

Case Study #4Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40219 Age 25
Sex M Race W Marital Status _____
Children Son – Age 6
Addresses: Current Rangeland Road with grandmother
Past _____
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is currently on court-ordered shock probation for a Robbery I conviction that he originally received as a juvenile. He was originally sentenced to 5 years, which was probated for 7 years. The robbery was committed when he was 17 years old and he was sentenced and sent to the Jefferson County Youth Center until he turned 18. He then was released on home incarceration to his mother and required to report to Probation and Parole on a regular basis (once a month). In 2001, he violated his probation due to a Domestic Violence Order taken out by his girlfriend at the time and was sent to the KY Department of Corrections until his release in November 2003.

Prior arrests are all violent according to the subject. There are about 8 to 10 for assault, terroristic threatening, carrying a concealed weapon and one drug-related charge. He claims all charges were dismissed or fines paid.

Family History

His current girlfriend “is crazy and has an arrest record”; however, no other family members or girlfriends have ever been in any trouble.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

The subject is in good physical condition and takes no medications. He has never seen a psychologist or had any psychiatric problems. His mother carried him on her insurance until his incarceration and now he uses the hospital emergency room when he needs medical assistance. He says he filed bankruptcy last year because he had credit card and hospital bills so high he could never visualize paying them off. He also has 6 gold teeth among his top front teeth. When asked, he let those bills be filed in bankruptcy as well. He pays \$85.00 a week for child support and owes no restitution.

The subject states he began smoking marijuana and drinking beer at the age of 13. He says he has been clean for 2 years including prison time. He denies any abuse of either drugs or alcohol, however states he did attend Intensive Drug Therapy through Drug Court in Jefferson County. He went to AA meetings in prison for something to do. He does admit and recognizes he has a violent temper, but says he can handle it, when asked if he was recommended to attend Anger Management classes.

Education/Employment

The subject attended grade school at JFK and middle school at Newburg, however he got into a lot of fights, starting in elementary school and until high school at Fern Creek where he was dismissed. His current charges were committed during his junior year of high school. He would go to school at the Youth Center in downtown Louisville when he was barred from Fern Creek. He did, however, graduate in 1997 from Fern Creek and would like to go to trade school. He claims he was enrolled once but did not go because he was revoked on his probation. He currently is employed as a forklift driver making \$10.00 an hour for Ditan Company. Previous employment has been sporadic as an auto mechanic and at a car store; however, both did not pay enough money.

Case Study #5Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40219 Age 26
Sex M Race B Marital Status Single
Children No children
Addresses: Current _____
Born in Newburg, moved to Atlanta until age 17 and returned to
Past Newburg and moved in with his grandmother
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is on parole from the Kentucky Department of Corrections and was released from Dismas Charities on August 16, 2002. At this time, he is on medium or normal supervision and is required to report to his Probation and Parole Officer on a monthly basis. According to his Parole Officer he will remain on this status until employment can be obtained and maintained on a more permanent basis.

He is on parole for Robbery I and Wanton Endangerment (2 counts) with a 14-year sentence. A gun was used in the commission of the robbery and shots fired. The owner of the shop fired as well and there were multiple injuries including the defendant and victims. The subject had just turned 18 years old when he committed the offense with two other co-defendants. He remained in the jail for almost a year before being received at the RCC/AC in LaGrange, KY on December 30, 1997.

He was housed at several state medium security prisons throughout Kentucky and initially met the Parole Board in December 2000. He received a 20-month deferment due to the violent nature of the crime and the fact that shots were fired. He stated he never has understood the reasoning behind his deferment because the owner of the pawnshop fired shots as well. Discussion with him did not help in any further reasoning for the deferment.

He indicated he was paroled from Green River Correctional Complex in 2002, but his file states upon the parole recommendation he was transferred to Dismas Charities in Louisville for halfway house placement to await approval for home and job placement and programming. He received 5 disciplinary reports at Dismas for minor violations, which reflected he had a problem following rules and regulations. He did complete Substance Abuse and Use class, Anger and Money Management.

He received 3 disciplinary reports while he was incarcerated, 2 early on for minor violations of rules and regulations which resulted in extra duty being performed and one in 2000 for sexual misconduct with a visitor, his current girlfriend, which resulted in 90 days served in disciplinary segregation.

He indicated he had no prior arrest record. According to his Probation and Parole file he has a history of arrests since his release from prison for the following: June 2004 for Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument, received 90 days in jail with conditional discharge for 2 years, fines paid; and September, 2004 for Possession of Marijuana, referred to Social Service Clinician. His file indicates he will be arrested if any further arrests or problems occur.

Family History

The subject comes from a family with a history of drug abuse and incarceration. He indicated his father died in Detroit about a month ago, but he had not seen or heard from him since he was 15. He had very little contact with his father after he abandoned the family when he was 4. He did know his father was in and out of prison in Kentucky and other states throughout his entire life. His mother has been incarcerated in the county jail on multiple occasions for drug-related charges. She recently received a sentence of six months in jail and will be on probation for 5 years for drug related charges.

He has a sister 30 years of age, incarcerated in Ohio on drug-related charges to include selling drugs to a minor. She is being released soon and he is excited about that because she has 5 children, two of who are staying with him and his girlfriend at the present time. His youngest sister is 23 years old and presently incarcerated at the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women for over 2 years on drug charges. His oldest sister has also been in prison in Georgia for drug-related charges. When questioned whether their drug arrests were for habit or profit, he indicated both.

After his interview, his PSI was reviewed and indicated he has an older brother whom he did not mention. When asked about the brother, he stated he doesn't claim him and has no knowledge of his whereabouts. He said he might as well be dead. He states his family was always on welfare, which caused a lot of stress. He expressed closeness to his mother and sisters even though they do not have a lot of contact.

He indicated while he was in prison, he received no family visits, but he spoke by phone and wrote his mother and grandmother whenever possible. It should be noted his family would not appear to be eligible for visitation due to their criminal history. He stated his current girlfriend visited him during his last two and half years of incarceration after they were introduced, except for a brief period when he was placed on restriction for his misconduct that occurred during one of the visits.

He stated several times that he is under stress because of his sister's 2 boys, ages 13 and 8 who have been living with him and his girlfriend for about 26 months beginning right after his release from prison. Her other children are with a cousin who has gotten financial assistance and food stamps. He says the mother gets a check once a month for the children staying with him, however she never gives him or his girlfriend any money and she usually spends the money immediately on drugs. He is frustrated because he tried to get assistance for utilities and food stamps and was denied because he could not show proof of blood relations between he and his nephews or custody papers.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

The subject is in excellent physical condition with no known problems. He began using drugs and drinking at the age of 15. There is a history of drug and alcohol abuse in the family that has led to the incarceration of all immediate members. When asked if he has ever seen a psychologist, he states no, but he wishes there was one in the Probation and Parole office. Upon further discussion he stated he would not know where to go to see a psychologist. Interviewer gave subject information in writing and he later threw it away prior to leaving.

Education/Employment

The subject quit high school during his 10th grade year because when his family returned to Louisville from Atlanta, he was told to repeat the 10th grade and would not do so. He obtained his GED while in prison in 1998. He has no skill or trade and employment has been sporadic through temporary agencies. It would appear there has been a history of placement at jobs where once the criminal record check is completed he is let go. He indicated after he quit high school, he worked at Wendy's and began selling drugs to make ends meet. When that was not enough, he committed robbery. He has no outstanding bills and owes no restitution or fines.

He states he checks the newspaper and weekly employment publications at least 3 to 4 times a week. He also indicated he has applied with several employment agencies and they usually find him a job. He further stated he has told the temporary agency he will take any job regardless of pay or position.

Case Study #6Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40218 Age 24
Sex M Race W Marital Status Single
Children 2 children – ages 3 and 1
Addresses: Current _____
Past _____
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is currently on probation. He was originally convicted in 2000 of Possession of a Controlled Substance and Trafficking in a Controlled Substance and sentenced to 3 years with pre-trial diversion recommended. He successfully completed an 18-week Substance Abuse Program while on diversion in 2001 and remained in the program and on probation. He was revoked from pre-trial diversion in April 2004 for failure to comply.

In 2003, he was arrested and convicted of Possession of Marijuana and Trafficking in a Controlled Substance. He was sentenced to 5 years which revoked his prior probation, yet he remained on probation with the recent conviction. He had not contacted his probation officer since his 2003 arrests and in June 2004, a fugitive warrant was issued. Upon contact by his probation officer, he tested positive for drug use and his probation was again revoked.

He was received at the Roederer Correctional Complex Assessment and Classification Center in LaGrange, KY in October 2004 and received court-ordered shock probation on December 3, 2004. He presently is required to pay \$2000 in restitution by paying \$25.00 a month on each conviction for a total of \$50.00 a month. He also pays a supervision fee of \$10.00 for each conviction for a total of \$20.00 a month. His file was reviewed to confirm these convictions and arrangements and his Probation Officer has verified and questions the leniency of the courts in this case. His attorney and Probation Officer have informed the subject that if he incurs any arrests or violations, he will spend the remainder of his time in prison serving out his sentence. According to his file, there are no other arrests or convictions.

Family History

The subject grew up in Louisville in the Iroquois Housing Projects (zip code 40215) with his mother and two sisters. They were evicted from this housing in 2000 when the subject was arrested and convicted of Possession of a Controlled Substance. They moved to Arcadia housing in the 40215 zip code, where his mother still resides with his younger

sister. He was probated to his other sister's residence; the sister is 21 years old and resides in the 40218 zip code in her own home with a live-in boyfriend and her 2 children. He claims her boyfriend has a good paying job and she also works.

The subject grew up on welfare, raised by a single parent. He never met his father and only knows that he is of Mexican/Indian mixed decent and that he spent time in the Texas prison system. He and his sisters have different fathers and his mother has never worked, but she did get child support from his sister's father. He states he sees his mother at least once a week and they get along pretty good. His mother made him and his sister take a bus to a church located nearby when he was about 7-13 years old. If they did not go, they could not play or watch TV all day. When asked if he thought his mother was strict, he says no.

His mother and sisters have no arrest records. According to the PSI on file, his mother was in an abusive relationship and he told the officer he had been abused as a child by one of his mother's boyfriends. He states he had friends growing up and they did some shoplifting and hustling by gambling, but he was not in a gang. He sees some of those friends occasionally and indicated none of them have ever been in any trouble with the law. He says he does not have any friends now; he is working anytime he can and spends his free time with his kids or playing games such as Playstation or Xbox. He also enjoys playing chess and watching sports. He claims that when he grew up in the projects, everybody knew everybody and knew each other's business. Now he says people stay to themselves and he doesn't know any of his current neighbors.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

He claims to be in good health, just overweight. He has had no medical problems and takes no medication. He first used marijuana and drank beer at the age of 15. He attended substance abuse counseling through the diversion program and is now in New Beginnings, a Seven Counties Program offering 10 weeks of living skill classes. He states he has been clean since June 27, 2004 and intends to stay off drugs and alcohol. He claims he was addicted to Hennessy, a cognac he drank prior to his incarceration, but his substance of choice is marijuana. While he was in the Metro Jail he went to classes on Anger Management and AA to get out of the dormitory. He claims there is no history of drug or alcohol abuse in his family.

Education/Employment

The subject graduated from Doss High School in 1999. He attended Hazelwood Elementary and Southern Middle schools. He stated he had okay grades and never got suspended but was disruptive and got into fights on a regular basis. He is presently employed by Wendy's Restaurant as a cook and has had that job since 2000. He worked as a counselor in the Summer Neighborhood Youth Board Camp after graduation. He has also worked for various fast food chains and been laid off from temporary agency jobs. He is dependent upon the bus for all transportation. He pays \$420 a month child support, \$50 a month restitution, \$20 a month in supervision fees, \$15 a month for New Beginnings classes and is to pay \$400 in fines and court costs by this June. When asked what that leaves him for the month he says he is in the negative. He insists he does not want to return to prison because of his kids and for himself. He just wishes he could obtain a better job.

Case Study #7Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40219 Age 32
Sex M Race B Marital Status Single
Children _____
Addresses: Current _____
Past Newburg _____
Religious Faith Christian - Old Shepherdsville Road Christian Church
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is on parole from the Kentucky Department of Corrections for Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument (9 counts), Theft by Deception (16 counts), Theft by Unlawful Taking>300(2 counts) and Persistent Felony Offender II with a total sentence of 20 years. He was released from the Community Service Center, Dismas Charities, in Louisville on February 10, 2005 to his mother. He is currently on maximum supervision reporting to his Parole Officer 2 times a month.

The subject was originally probated in 1997 for Theft by Deception (8 counts) and Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument (8 counts) with a 5-year sentence that was withheld for 5 years. His probation was revoked in August of 1997 for failure to comply with treatment for his gambling addiction. Before he was transferred to the state prisons, his family convinced the courts and attorneys to agree to Court Ordered Shock Probation that was granted in December of 1997. In May 1998, his probation was revoked with additional sentences of Theft By Unlawful Taking>300 (2 counts) and he was sentenced to 10 years that was withheld for 5 years.

He was classified in the Assessment Center of the Roederer Correctional Complex to the Class D program and transferred to the Floyd County Jail where he worked as a cook. He states there was a problem in the jail that resulted in him and other black inmates being transferred to the Franklin Co. Jail on a temporary basis. He was shortly thereafter sent to the Breckenridge County Jail and assigned to the road crew on outside detail. After approximately six months, he was transferred to the Henderson County Jail and assigned to first the road crew, then the maintenance department. He was granted paroled in December 2002 and returned to this mother's home in the Newburg area.

In December 2003, he was returned to the State Department of Corrections as a parole violator with additional charges of Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument, Theft by Deception (8 counts) and Persistent Felony Offender II and a sentence of 20 years. He was transferred to the Marion Adjustment Center, a minimum-security facility, where he worked

as a cook. He was granted parole and sent to a community service center in Louisville where he attended a program for parolees mandated by the parole board. He worked as a cook at that facility as well. He was released to his mother on February 10, 2005. His file was reviewed and the above data verified.

Family History

The subject is the only family member with an arrest record. He grew up in the Newburg area of Louisville with his parents and younger brother who is now 26 years old. His father is retired from Philip Morris Company and served in the Vietnam War in the Army. His mother is retired from the State of Kentucky working in the Alcohol, Beverage and Control Division. His parents divorced when he was 17 years old. He claims his mother waited until he and his brother were older before filing for divorce and that his parents had been childhood sweethearts and she just wanted out.

His brother currently lives in Columbia, KY and owns a car detail shop. He has other relatives in the Columbia area, as that is where his parents were originally from before relocating to Louisville for employment. He claims his parents remain friends, but neither dated or remarried. He has moved twice in his life when his mother sold the home he grew up in and moved to a smaller house, both in the 40219 zip code area.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

Subject is in good health and takes no medication at this time. He has previously had access to health care from insurance benefits received by his parents. He denies any drug or alcohol addictions and says one addiction is as bad as the other referring to his gambling addiction. He says he did drink and smoked marijuana occasionally in college.

Education/Employment

He graduated from Male High School in 1990, in the top 20 of his class academically. He attended Morehead State University from 1990 to 1993 with a pre-law and accounting major. He quit Morehead and returned home to work for one year at UPS Brokerage in Customs. He left there and attended Lindsey Wilson College for a year. His file verifies he has 84 college credit hours.

Other positions of employment include Aperture Inc., Big Lots, Ten Broeck Hospital and SHPS Inc. He claims his troubles started while working at Aperture when he took applications from doctors for renewal of their license. He was provided with and able to access confidential and personal information.

At this time, he is unemployed and has interest in applying at Sullivan University in the Culinary Arts Program. He has submitted applications to various companies and restaurants seeking employment. He is attending GA meetings on a daily basis since his release from prison and owes \$25.00 supervision fee a month. He states he is very lucky his family is able to provide funds to him until he can obtain a job. He also indicated he would probably live with his mother forever.

Case Study #8Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40219 Age 30
Sex F Race B Marital Status Single
Children 4 children, two boys, ages 13 and 11 and two girls, ages 6 and 3
Addresses: Current 40219
Past 40220 zip code, and was raised in Lorain, Ohio
Religious Faith Baptist
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

She is on probation from the Kentucky Department of Corrections as an out-of-state transfer with her probation status originating in the state of Ohio. She is on felony probation for Assault IV (4 counts) with a 4-year sentence probated. Based upon review of her file, it appears that she was probated on May 5, 2001 and her maximum probation ends on May 8, 2005.

According to her file, police were called to the residence in 1999 after receiving a call from the boyfriend that the subject had stabbed him. She was pregnant at the time and left the residence on foot. When the police stopped her, she was questioned regarding the incident. She became belligerent and was asked to sit in the back seat of the cruiser, which she refused to do. She took off running and was pursued by the police. She claims she was assaulted by the police, however, the record states she kicked out the rear window of the police cruiser and spit and kicked at police at the scene. The entire incident revolved around her finding her live-in boyfriend with another woman at their home. The 4 assaults she is convicted of are against the boyfriend and three police officers in Lorain.

She was also arrested in 1996 for what she claims was disorderly conduct, but according to her file was for domestic violence. She went to a girlfriend of her children's father's house and confronted both on having relations in front of the children. This escalated into a fight between her and the girlfriend, who was injured, but not hospitalized. She claimed no other arrests and no history of domestic violence during the interview; although this was in conflict with information included in the file.

She was arrested in 1998, again for Domestic Violence, Assault and Resisting arrest and received jail time and fines to be paid. This incident involved her alleged boyfriend and another female. It took place in a bar and she again fought both parties. In 1994, she was arrested for Disorderly Conduct and paid fines. The PSI on file indicates she was on juvenile probation for over 2 years and lists several instances of her mother filing complaints of her being ungovernable and unruly.

Family History

She grew up in Lorain, Ohio and was raised by her mother who has since retired from Ford Motor Company and remains in Ohio with her younger sister, 17 years of age. She has another sister 35 years old living in Dayton, Ohio married with children. Her brother in Louisville is 36 years old and originally relocated with Ford Motor Company from Lorain; he is now employed with Bakery Chef Company.

The subject claims to have no known whereabouts for her father and states she has had no contact from him since she was 11-years old. She has a different father from her older siblings, but states their father, who was strict, raised her as a young child. She states her mother had an affair at work and as a result she was conceived, therefore her stepfather treated her differently and with dislike. He was gone before she was in her teens and her mother became involved with the father of her younger sister several years later.

According to her, and confirmed by her file, no immediate family members have been incarcerated. Her brother has one arrest for Driving on a Suspended License with fines paid and jail time served.

She indicated the boys have separate fathers, but her file states they have the same father and concluded she receives child support from him for both. The father of the two daughters was killed in Ohio at their home in front of all the children. She states he was outside the home and an argument began with a neighbor who shot him. She described their relationship as loving and wonderful during their time together from 1997 to 2002. The loss affected her and her children greatly and they attended counseling for several months prior to their move to Louisville.

The subject stated she had a normal relationship with all family members, but her file contradicts this, indicating little contact with her mother during her adult years and her older sister in Dayton not wanting to be around her. It would appear her brother is the only family member to remain in constant contact and to provide any support for her and her children. She receives child support for the two sons and the daughters receive Social Security benefits from their deceased father.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

She is in average health, overweight and states she needs to see a doctor for the stress that is causing her chest pains. Her children have Passport health insurance and she receives food stamp assistance along with utility help from a community ministry in the area. She claims she liked to drink beer and smoked marijuana as a teen, but does not use drugs or alcohol at the present time because of her probation status.

Education/Employment

The subject graduated from high school in Lorain, Ohio and received nurse's assistance training in Lorain and worked in a nursing home. Her file reflects she was fired due to her present charges and she had difficulty in finding employment because of her reputation in a small town. Since her relocation to Louisville, she has worked at Wal-Mart, Burns Machinery, America Cash Express and is currently employed by SHPS Inc. processing medical claims making \$10.00 per hour.

She has a supervision fee of \$10.00 per month and per her probation status in Ohio she must pay \$1200.00 in restitution and complete community service hours. During the interview for this case study, she appeared distraught and alleged that she was a victim of abuse by police in Ohio. According to the file records of her probation officer, she has been a consistent problem with reporting as required on a monthly basis and has total disregard for her probation and complying with the court's orders of community service and restitution to be paid.

Case Study #9Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40219 Age 20
Sex F Race W Marital Status Married, but separated
Children _____
Addresses: Current _____
Past Newburg _____
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

She is on probation from the Kentucky Department of Corrections for Facilitation to Commit Robbery I and was given a 3 year sentence that was withheld for 5 years. She was arrested at the age of 18 and has been reporting for almost 3 years to her Probation and Parole officer. Her record reflects her 3 co-defendants were juveniles at the time of their arrest. She is on medium supervision and reports to her officer on a monthly basis.

According to her, she had no prior arrests or problems as a juvenile. Per her record, she was referred to Ten Broeck Hospital at the age of 13 and diagnosed with panic/anxiety attacks and sent to Seven Counties Services for counseling. Prior arrests include: November 1997, as a juvenile, TBUT<300 continue counseling and no contact with Bacon's or Dillard's; and January 1998, she was taken into custody for truancy and referred again to counseling. In May 1998, she was arrested for Menacing and ordered no contact with the family initiating the complaint. Her record also indicates she has been listed on the LMPD gang database since June 6, 2002.

Family History

She is the first of 5 children born to her parents. Her father was killed in 1995 when a car struck him. She indicated her father was self-employed and she was raised in a good home with love and support. Her record reflects otherwise, as her father cheated on her mother and had 3 other children whom eventually were raised and lived with her mother. Records also indicate her mother was raped and has a daughter older than the subject. Records also indicate subject was raped at the age of 13 and this still bothers her, however she refuses to discuss the rape or the counseling afterwards.

Her mother has had cancer for over 5 years and she says she will die soon. Her file states her relationship with her mother is strained and they are more like friends. It also says she does not get along with any of her younger brothers and sisters. She looks up to an aunt and her older stepsister. She says they have the life she would like to live. There are five children under the age of 18 living in her mother's house and she states this is all getting on her last nerve.

She married in 2002 and separated in June 2003. They lived with her mother and he is currently incarcerated for stealing a truck. She stated it cost too much money for a divorce and he states he will quit drinking and using drugs, but he never does follow through. The file reflects he has been abusive, both physically and verbally since they met. She denies any other significant relationship.

Her family history of arrests and incarcerations includes her deceased father on multiple occasions, mother for domestic violence or assaults, husband, and two of her brothers who have been arrested for Attempted Murder and Theft.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

She stated she is in good health, but suffers from allergies and sinus problems. She refuses any medication and stated any medicine makes you die, even aspirin. She diagnosed herself as a paranoid person because her cousin is and she acts like her. She began drinking at the age of 11 and smoked pot as well, however states she quit at the age of 16 and has been clean since then. She said she doesn't like the way any of it makes her feel and she has been surrounded by drug addicts and alcoholics all of her life.

Education/Employment

The subject quit high school in the 10th grade. She indicated when she is ready, she may obtain her GED. Her record reflects she was placed in learning disability classes which she quit due to ridicule. She cannot read. She currently receives SSI disability of \$500 per month and is a recipient of food stamps. She previously attended hair school, but was released because he did not have her GED. She baby-sits and cuts hair on the side for extra cash. She pays her mother at least \$100 a month for living expenses and owes \$50 a month in supervision fees and court costs.

Case Study #10Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code 40219 Age 40
Sex F Race W Marital Status _____
Children Six children, ages 21 to 2
Addresses: Current _____
Past Newburg
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

She is currently on parole from the Kentucky Department of Corrections for Welfare Fraud (2 counts) with a two-year sentence. She was originally probated 2 years with held for 5 years, which was revoked in April 04 due to arrests for Possession of Cocaine and Possession of Drug Paraphernalia. She also had failed to find employment during her probation period as stipulated. She was received at the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women on April 5, 2004 and paroled August 2, 2004. She currently is on medium supervision and reports to her Parole Officer once a month.

During the interview she stated she had no prior arrests other than her original charges and the arrests, which resulted in revocation of her probation. Her file indicates otherwise: 1983, Trafficking in Marijuana; 1987, Bail Jump I; 1997; Theft By Unlawful Taking>100, 1998; Possession of Drug Paraphernalia; and 2003, Possession of Controlled Substance. She received jail time and conditional probation on these offenses. The file also lists several arrests for Disorderly Conduct, Alcohol Intoxication, Reckless Driving and Driving Under the Influence.

Family History

The subject lives with her sister and was raised in the Newburg area of Louisville. According to her file, her parents separated when she was 5 years old and her mother raised she and her four other siblings. She had a normal childhood and grew up in the Catholic Church. Both parents are deceased and she has contact with three of her sisters and does not know the whereabouts of her two brothers. Her file verified this information regarding her brothers.

She has six children, ages 21 to 2, by five different boyfriends, who live with two of her sisters that currently have custody. All are located in the Louisville area so she is able to visit and spend time with them. The sister she lives with does not have custody of any of the children. She stated while she was locked up in jail and prison, her sisters would visit, but were not allowed to bring any of her children. She and her sister live in the family home, where they grew up. There has no moving or relocating.

There is no history of any immediate family domestic violence or arrests as stated by subject and verified in file. Her current boyfriend is in jail, but she does not know the reason for his incarceration. She denies any serious relationships and says she would have never married any of her children's fathers. She indicated she never used any contraceptive or protection and she got pregnant very easily. Her file states she used the children to apply for welfare, which she was not entitled to. She is vague on the whereabouts of any of the children's fathers and states she receives no child support that is why she applied for welfare. She states she is now trying to obtain SSI disability because she cannot work. When asked why she cannot work she says "cause I don't want to". She also has no idea that she needs a reason to draw SSI benefits.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

She has been referred to several counseling sessions or treatment for alcohol and drug abuse. According to the subject she does not believe she has a drug or alcohol problem. According to her Parole officer she tested positive for Marijuana in February of 2005 and is required to complete the Better Alternative program.

She states she is in good health and suffers from no mental illness now or in the past. She is not on any medications and says she has not seen a doctor since she was in prison. She stated she would go to the emergency room if necessary. She indicates she began using drugs and alcohol at a later age, probably late twenties. She continues to deny any substance or alcohol abuse.

She is to obtain a substance abuse evaluation in the near future as scheduled by the Social Service Clinician in the Probation and Parole Office and must complete the Better Alternatives Program as stipulated by the courts and her Parole Officer.

Education/Employment

During her incarceration she received two disciplinary reports for refusing to work, which were reduced to a lesser charge and she was given extra duty. She dropped out of high school in the 10th grade but later received her GED through Jefferson County Board of Education. She has no vocational or work history as verified by herself and her file. She stated she tried to work in 2004 when released from prison however, she was laid off and it did not work out.

Case Study #11Basic Demographics

Current Zip Code _____ Age 21
Sex M Race W Marital Status Single
Children _____
Addresses: Current _____
Past Paducah, KY
Religious Faith _____
Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is currently on parole from the Kentucky Department of Corrections for Theft by Unlawful Taking >300, Receiving Stolen Property, and Burglary II for a total sentence of 7 years. He was recently released from medium supervision and is now on minimum supervision, reporting to his parole officer every 3 months. He was released on parole to his girlfriend in the Newburg area in February of 2004.

Subject states he has no prior arrests and his record confirms this. He was sentenced in February 2002 on his current charges and was received at the RCC A/C Center in March 2002. He was transferred to Green River Correctional Complex in Muhlenberg County and then to a halfway house in Lexington, KY where he was paroled in February 2003. His parole was revoked in July 2003 due to dirty urine for drugs and failure to attend drug counseling as required by his parole conditions. He was returned to the RCC A/C Center in LaGrange KY and then transferred to Eastern KY Correctional Complex in Morgan County KY in August 2003. He was again paroled in February 2004 to a halfway house in Louisville (Dismas Charities Portland Center) and required to complete the program. He completed Substance Abuse and Use and Employment Skills classes prior to his release in June 2004.

He claims to have received over 20 disciplinary reports while he was incarcerated ranging from Possession of Contraband, Interfering with Count, and Fighting to Disobeying a Direct Order. He was in disciplinary segregation on two occasions and lost a total of 120 days good time that he never had restored. His file indicates he had 11 disciplinary reports at Dismas Charities due to adjustment problems.

Family History

Case Study #11 was born in Indianapolis, Indiana and was raised by his mother. His parents were never married and he has had no contact with his father. He does know his father has done prison time and is currently in prison in Indiana for drugs and a domestic violence charge. His mother is a career employee in the Army. They moved around a lot according to subject, but stayed in Paducah longer than anywhere else. He indicates his mother was

strict and he was raised with strong military surroundings. She is currently on medical leave and in 2 months she will either have to rejoin or retire. He states he also has a half sister by his father who is 21 years old and lives in Ohio. He has had no contact with her since he was 10, but his mother keeps him apprised of her whereabouts.

He states his mother has no criminal history or arrests, just his father who has been in and out of prison all his life according to his mother. His present girlfriend has no arrest record. He has aunts, uncles and cousins incarcerated all over the United States to include Florida, Ohio, Indiana and Hawaii. He has no knowledge of the charges for any of these relatives.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

According to his file, he told his Probation and Parole Officer he suffered severe depression as a juvenile and turned to drugs. He claims to have "gotten over" the depression, but he still used drugs.

Subject claims he is in good physical condition and denies any addiction to drugs or alcohol. He says he started drinking and using drugs at age 12 and has tried everything except beer and opiates. He claims he can quit whenever he wants to, that is how he knows he is not addicted. He claims no mental health problems, present or past and is not on any medication at the present time. He says his mother is able to provide him medical insurance through her work. There is a long family history of abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Education/Employment

He has not required the services of any community resource center since his release. Case Study #11 obtained his GED while in prison and worked in the kitchen while incarcerated. Upon his release, he held numerous jobs through a temp agency. He is now employed at Executive Inn in the catering and banquet area. He has held this job for 7 months and appears to like this employment. He has a supervision fee of \$10 dollars a month and no other financial obligations or restitution.

Case Study #12Basic DemographicsCurrent Zip Code 40218 Age 38Sex M Race B Marital Status DivorcedChildren Seven children; all are under the age of 18

Addresses: Current _____

Past _____

Religious Faith At the age of 17, he became a Muslim and was active in prison and upon his release as a Muslim.Veteran Status Veteran of the Army serving from 1985 to 1987 with a General DischargeCriminal History

He is currently on parole from the Kentucky Department of Corrections for Robbery I (10 counts), Robbery II (2 counts), Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument and Flagrant Non-Support with a total sentence of 17 years. Initially upon his release from prison in July 2004, he was on maximum supervision and required to report twice a month to his Probation and Parole Officer. He is now on medium supervision and reports once a month. He has grown up in the Newburg area and was paroled to his mother on two occasions. She still lives in the same house he was raised in.

The subject committed his offenses of Robbery (12 counts) at the age of 23 and was received by the Kentucky Department of Corrections in LaGrange, KY at the RCC A/C Center in 1991 with a 15-year sentence and remained in medium security institutions until 1995. He paroled from minimum security in 1997 and was returned as a parole violator in 2002 due to failure to notify the parole officer his change of address and alcohol intoxication. He was paroled again in 2002 from a minimum-security facility and returned the same year with additional sentence of two years for Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument and Flagrant Non-Support.

Prior arrests include Operating a Motor Vehicle on a Suspended or Revoked License in 1989 (jail time was suspended) and Theft By Unlawful Taking and Burglary in 1985 with jail time served and suspended. His record also reflects numerous arrests for domestic charges in which no disposition is known.

Family History

His mother and stepfather, both working at GE in the local area, raised Case Study #12. He claims the family was well off financially and they were strict in discipline with a good upbringing. His biological father and mother were high school sweethearts when she got pregnant and his father shortly thereafter joined the Army. They were never married and the distance between them during his Army tenure grew until they no longer stayed in touch. His father is now deceased. His stepfather and mother have been divorced for years.

He has one sister and four brothers who are considered half or step relations he is unsure. One brother is mentally retarded and is in the state's custody. Another brother is married and lives in Atlanta, Georgia, the remaining two brothers and sister live in Louisville. He states while he was incarcerated, he received visits from his mother and lady friends on a regular basis and communicated with them by phone and mail. He had little contact with his children during this time.

When questioned about domestic violence in his family, he indicated his stepfather abused his mother physically, that is why they divorced. He stated he also had been arrested for domestic violence charges on numerous occasions; however the judges never convicted him because the allegations were made by one of his girlfriends who accused him of fooling around on her. He states his brothers have been incarcerated once for theft related charges. His file concurs and reflects no other family members arrested or in prison.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

He is in good physical condition with high blood pressure. He states he takes Ibuprofen and a water pill for his blood pressure. He has a history of depression and has been treated in and out of prison and prescribed Elavil. He is seen at the Portland clinic for any health concerns, including mental health. He states he began drinking and smoking marijuana at the age of 15. There is a family history of alcohol abuse however subject states he is doing well in recovery due to his active involvement in AA and NA. He did not confirm any participation over the past 6 months in the above groups.

Education/Employment

He claims no disciplinary problems during his incarcerations and he maintained employment in prison as a Barber and Legal Aide. He attended Vocational Masonry and received his certification. The position as a Legal Aide required testing and training by the Department of Public Advocacy. He also obtained college computer programming certification while at Marion Adjustment Center, a minimum facility. He served as Chairman of AA/NA groups in several prisons.

He is a high school graduate with 64 credit hours in college from Troy State in Alabama during the Army, Campbellsville College in Marion, KY during his prison term, and Jefferson Community College in Louisville. He previously worked as an auto mechanic and had several factory jobs. He has worked for several masonry companies and is currently an independent contractor for Integrity Masonry. Besides the \$700 per month for child support, subject owes \$10 dollars a month supervision fee and pays his mother \$200 dollars a month for living expenses. He utilized the Better Business Bureau to obtain his current employment.

Case Study #13Basic DemographicsCurrent Zip Code 40218 Age 33Sex M Race B Marital Status Married

Children Seven children but lost one son at age eleven due to a brain aneurysm. The remaining six are between the ages of 14 and one. He also has a stepdaughter, twelve years old from his present marriage.

Addresses: Current _____
 Past _____

Religious Faith _____

Veteran Status _____

Criminal History

He is currently on probation for Rape III and Sodomy III for a period of 5 years. He reports once a month to his Probation Officer after initially reporting twice a month.

He has one prior incarceration in 1992 for Receiving Stolen Property, 1-year sentence. He claims several arrests and probation for Domestic Violence and Assault charges. His file indicates prior convictions for Theft By Unlawful Taking<100 (1990) with 6 months jail time served, Assault IV, Spouse Abuse (1992) with 90 days probated and referral to Seven Counties, Assault IV (1994) with 150 days jail time conditional /discharged for 2 years and referral to Seven Counties, Criminal Trespass I (1994) with 365 days conditional discharge for 2 years and Violation of EPO (1996) with 120 days to serve and 245 days conditional discharge. As of 2002, he is listed on the gang database of the Louisville Metro Police Department. As a registered Sex Offender, he will be required to remain on the registry for 10 years per statute. In 1995, he attended a 16-week Anger Management Program as court ordered.

There is a letter of referral to the KY Department of Corrections Sex Offender Treatment Program on file dated November 2004. According to the file, subject admitted his guilt and requested treatment, which began in December of 2004. His sentencing required that he complete 6 months in the Community Corrections Center for job search and work release. During this time the victims mother filed a criminal complaint that subject continued to call her home in violation of the court order and drove by her home while on work release. The mother also stated he had told her daughter's friends he was going to "shoot up her house". This complaint resulted in him losing his cell phone and having to work on property only.

His conditions of probation stipulate treatment in the sex offender program, no unsupervised contact with juveniles; no possession of sexual materials; no contact with the victim's family; he is not to be within 1000 feet of a school, park, daycare, swimming pool or theater; and he can not reside in a home with juveniles. It should be noted he is living with his wife and her daughter who is 12 years old. He claims that has not been a problem.

Family History

The subject grew up in an average middle class home and is the second of five children born to his mother and father. His father was a truck driver and away from the home most of the time. His mother was a Registered Nurse at University of Louisville Hospital. There is no history of alcohol or substance abuse in the family, however there was some domestic violence according to subject between his parents with no police involvement. His mother died in 1994 from an asthma attack. He also had a sister die from asthma at the age of 15. His two surviving sisters have arrest records for bad checks and misdemeanor assaults. His brother has a history of domestic violence arrests and the father has one arrest for Wanton Endangerment. The subject states it was his fault and the courts dismissed the charge. He claims several other family members, uncles and cousins, have lengthy records with prison incarcerations.

Physical/Mental Health/Substance Abuse

The subject states he is good physical condition, but he does suffer from asthma. He has no history of alcohol or drug abuse or use because of his asthma condition and the death of family members from asthma attacks. He attends sex offender treatment classes once a week; anger management classes three times a week, and marriage counseling with his wife.

Education/Employment

The subject dropped out of school in the 9th grade; however he obtained his GED while in prison in 1993. He has no further academic or vocational training. He previously worked as a truck driver and did have a CDL license; however the license has since expired. He currently is the Staffing Coordinator at Staffing Connections in Louisville and has had this position for over one year.

Name	Address	Zip	Services	Notes
HOUSING - Halfway, Transitional, Shelters				
A New Beginning for Women	1261 S Brook Street	40203	5	female/transitional
Beacon House	963 S Second Street	40203	8	male
Coalition for the Homeless	1115 S Fourth Street 3rd Fl	40203	1	coordinating agency for emergency/transitional housing
Dismas Charities	124 W Oak Street	40203	8	corrections referrals (state/Fed)
Dismas Charities/Portland	1501 Lytle Street	40211	8	same as above
Dismas Charities/St. Ann	1515 Algonquin Pkwy	40210	8	same as above
Emmaus House	1367 S Brook Street	40208		female/transitional
Healing Place For Men	1020 W Market Street	40202	1,5	
Healing Place For Women	1607 W Broadway	40203	1,5	
Heywood House	427 Heywood Avenue	40208	1,5	male
House of Deliverance	119 E Burnett Street	40208		male
House of Deliverance	1373 S Preston Street	40208		male
Irvin's Transitional Agency	1146 S 15th Street	40211	8	male (30)
Irvin's Transitional Agency	1142 S 15th Street	40211	8	female (10)
NexStep to Independence	2601 W Chestnut Street	40211		males
Norma's House	800 E Liberty	40204	7	female/c5 (ed/voc)long-term
Our Father's House	2310 W Jefferson Street	40210	5,7	long term-male
Prodigal Ministries	1410 Dixie Highway	40210	8	male
Renaissance House	600 S Preston Street	40202	7, 8	female parole
Rhonda's Another Chance, Inc	710 S 31st Street	40211	8	female, 4 partners with Brooks
Salvation Army Adult Rehab Center	512 W Kentucky Street	40203	5,8	male/recovery
St Jude's Center	431 E St Catherine Street	40203	5,8	female
Talbot House	520 W St Catherine Street	40203	5	male
Visions of Hope, Inc	733 Dearborn	40211	7	
Visions of Hope, Inc	2119 W. Main Street	40211	7	
VOA/Freedom House	1432 S Shelby Street	40217	5	8-10 females (mothers/HIV)
VOA/Maude Booth House	1131 S First Street	40202	5	female w/child long-term (HIV)
VOA/Men's Center	1436 S Shelby Street	40217	5	transitional/ dual-diag/intensive outpatient-
VOA/Third Step Program	1436 S Shelby Street	40217	5,8	male
Wayside Christian Mission	806 E Market Street	40206	1,7	female/day shelter, crisis intervention
Wayside Christian Mission	812 E Market Street	40206	1	family shelter
Wayside Christian Mission	822 E Market Street	40206	1,7	males/day shelter, crisis intervention
Wellspring Journey House	117 W St Catherine St	40203	3,5,8	female/dual-diagnosis
Wellspring/Ardery House	1382 S Third Street	40208	3, 5	transitional (MI)
Wellspring/Broadway House	1155 E Broadway	40203	3,4,7	male, permanent (MI)
Maryjane Toney House	828 E Marshall	40204		female
VOA Follow up for success	1319 S. Preston	40203	7	after care services for homeless
Wayside Christian Mission	215 S Shelby Street	40202	1	
Salvation Army Hope Center	831 S Brook St	40203	1,7	males-case management/family transitional services
St Vincent DePaul Transitional Apts	1015 S Preston	40203		
Ozanam Inn	1034 S Jackson Street	40202	1	male
Roberts Hall	1022 S Jackson Street	40202		female/25 rooms
Heverin House	1700 Rowan Street	40212		
HEALTH SERVICES				
Family Health Centers/Portland	2215 Portland Ave	40212		
Family Health Centers/East Bdw	914 E Broadway	40204		
Family Health Center/Iroquois	4100 Taylor Blvd	40215		
Family Health Center/Fairdale	1000 Neighborhood Place	40218		
Family Health Center/Phoenix	712 E Muhammad Ali Blvd	40202	2, 3	
Dixie Clinic	7215 Dixie Highway	40258		
Newburg Clinic	4810 Exeter Avenue	40218		
Bridges of Hope Clinic	1411 Algonquin Parkway	40210		
L & N Clinic	908 W Broadway	40203		
Middletown Clinic	200 Juneau Drive	40243		
Highview Clinic	7210 Outer Loop	40228		
Park DuValle Community Health Center	3015 Wilson Avenue	40211		
Park DuValle at Newburg	3430 Newburg Rd #202	40218		
St. John Center/Dental Clinic	700 E Muhammad Ali	40203		
University of Louisville Hospital	530 Jackson Street	40203		

Name	Address	Zip	Services	Notes
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES				
Bridgehaven	950 S First Street	40203	7	offender evaluations
Seven Counties Services	101 W Muhammad Ali	40202		
Transitions (SCS)	1512 Crums Lane	40216		
Transitions (SCS) West	2225 W Broadway	40211		
EMPLOYMENT/TRAINING ASSISTANCE				
Career Resources, Inc/Nia Center	2900 W Broadway	40211	6	
Department For Employment Ser	600 West Cedar Street	40202	6	specific individual
Lou/Jeff Co Community Action Agency	1200 S Third Street	40201	6	
Lou Central Community Center	1015 W Chestnut Street	40203	6	
Goodwill Industries/temp services	601 S Campbell Street	40204	6	HUD criteria for homelessness
Goodwill Industries/ job connections	909 E Broadway	40204	6	learning center for disable-disadvantage
Urban League	1535 W Broadway	40203	4,7	specific individual
Custom Quality Services	3401 Jewel Avenue	40212	7	summer program only
Vocational Rehabilitation services	410 W Chestnut Street	40202	6	
SUBSTANCE ABUSE				
Above and Beyond Counseling	5402 A Valley Station Rd	40272		
Alcohol Awareness and Counseling	4400 Breckinridge LN 307	40218		
Alcohol Education/Counseling Services	6801 Dixie Highway	40258		
Alcohol Education/Counseling Services	11302 Preston Highway	40229		
Alpha Counseling Services	2520 Bardstown Road	40205		
CD Counseling	2521 Seventh Street	40208		
Dave Harmon and Assoc	4010 Dupont Circle 226	40207		
Dave Harmon and Assoc	824 S 24th street	40211		
Jefferson Alcohol Drug Abuse Center	600 S Preston	40202		
LEAP	310 W Liberty B-7	40202		
LEAP	5201 Dixie Highway	40216		
New Beginnings	2600 West Broadway	40211		
New Beginnings	2210 Meadow Drive	40218		
Project Link/JADAC	600 S Preston	40202		
Shelton Counseling-Portland	2201 Griffiths Ave	40212		
Better Alternatives Counseling	1169 Eastern Parkway	40217		Dr. Daus also provides psychiatric services
Shelton Counseling	10601 W Manslick	40118		
New Beginnings	1512 Crums Lane 214	40216		
Greater Louisville Counseling	332 W. Broadway Suite 905	40202		
SPECIAL PROGRAMS/SERVICES				
Division of Probation and Parole (Main)	410 W Chestnut	40202	8	Provides in-house substance abuse evaluations, able to provide offender information re: specific resources for needs.
Division of Probation and Parole (West)	2600 W Broadway #300	40211	8	Provides in-house substance abuse evaluations, able to provide offender information re: specific resources for needs.
Division of Probation and Parole (East)	225 N Clifton Ave	40206	8	
Division of Probation and Parole (Southeast)	1217 Gilmore Lane	40213	8	
Division of Probation and Parole (Southwest)	5001 Stephan Drive	40258	8	
Prisoner Fellowship	3312 Stony Brook Drive	40299	7	Trains volunteers, mentors, Angel Tree
Justice Resource Center	1601 Maple Street	40210	7	develops offender release planning
Out of the Loop Ministries	2325 Osage Avenue	40210	7	Christian Mentors
Prisoner's Rights Committee	3208 W Broadway	40211	7	Advocates for prisons/legislative changes
YMCA-Safe Place Services	1410 S First Street	40208	7	children of incarcerated parents program
Reintegration Project	703 S 31st Street	40211	7	SMI prerelease planning
Project Link (SCS)	600 S Preston Street	40202	7	pregnancy
NewLife Behavior	2131 Garland Avenue	40211	7	weekly support group/housing for MISD
Specialty Clinic	850 Barrett Ave	40204		
Tuberculosis Clinic	400 E Gray St	40202		
House of Ruth	607 E St. Catherine	40203		AID/HIV
New Hope	8311 Preston Highway	40208		
Harmony House	8311 Preston Highway	40208		
Genesis House	8311 Preston Highway	40208		
VA Medical Center	800 Zorn Ave	40202		
Vet Health Center	4010 Dupont Circle	40222		
Vet Place	755 So Shelby St	40217		
Planned Parenthood Sites	4211 Trio Avenue	40219		
Planned Parenthood Sites	1025 S Second street	40203		

Name	Address	Zip	Services	Notes
COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES				
Plymouth Community Renewal Ctr	1626 W Chestnut Street	40203	7	
Jewish Community Center	3640 Dutchman's Lane	40205	8	
Wesley House Community Services	803 East Washington Street	40206	4	
Family & Children First Programs	703 s 31st Street	40211	8	
Neighborhood Place	908 W Broadway	40203	8	
Neighborhood Place Shawnee	4018 W Market St	40212	8	
Neighborhood Place South	1000 Neighborhood Place	40118	8	
Neighborhood Place Ujima	3500 Bohne Avenue	40211	8	
Neighborhood Place East	810 Barret Avenue	40204	8	
First Neighborhood Place	1503 Rangeland Rd	40219	8	
South-Central Neighborhood Place	4251 Hazelwood	40215	8	
FAITH-BASED SERVICES				
Congregation	Address			Description
Burnett Ave. Missionary Baptist	511 E Burnett Ave	40217		Pastor involved in halfway back at VOA
Canaan Community Development	2203 Dixie Hwy	40210		Coordinator Wanda Shumake - Focus is job readiness and job placement. Program recently revised. Including computer training. Has assisted inmates with parole plan development
Canaan Missionary Baptist	2840 Hikes Ln	40218		Extensive Job Readiness Program/basic computer
Clifton Baptist	1947 Frankfort Ave	40206		No currently involved, but would be interested
Eastern Star Baptist Church	2400 Howard St	40211		Pastor on Board of Irvin's Transitional Agency -has been a site for community service and provided substance abuse and other support groups
Epiphany United Methodist Church	7032 Southside Dr	40214		Prison ministry coordinator-Ms. LeMaster-have two teams that visit KCIW on the 2nd and 4th Mondays and KSR on 1st and 3rd. The sessions are Grieve Care.
Evangle World Prayer Center	5400 Minors Lane			The Lord's Kitchen 2732 So 5th Street -three meals daily/no evening meal on M/F
First Virginia Avenue Missionary Baptist C	3601 Virginia Ave	40211		Did in the past, currently in building projects-some programs were cut, hope to resume upon completion
Gallilee Baptist Church	3918 W Broadway	40211		have in past not currently
Greater Good Hope Baptist	840 S 26th St	40211		prison ministry includes visits and angel tree-currently being trained in Literacy, planning to assist with basic academic enhancement
Hurstbourne Baptist Church	8800 Shelbyville Rd	40222		one member of church works on his own they do the angel tree, left name and number for the individual member who is involved w/offenders
Springdale Community Church	4601 Springdale Rd	40241		one member of church works on his own they do the angel tree, left name and number for the individual member
St. Stephen Family Life Center	1008 S 13th Street	40210		Employment assistance/support groups
Catholic Charities: St. Boniface Church	531 E Liberty St	40203		3 phase pre-release/reentry program
Project Outreach/St. Stephens Church	1511 Kentucky St	40210		Comprehensive services

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Robin Engel (R)
James Peden (R) **
Madonna Flood (D) **
Doug Hawkins (R)
Ellen Call (R)

*** Members of the Justice Reinvestment
Advisory Committee*

**** Barbara Shanklin is President of the
Metro Council and represents the Newburg
Neighborhood. She is also a member of the
Justice Reinvestment Advisory Committee.*

Louisville Metro Council

Leonard A. Watkins (D)
Barbara Shanklin (D) ***
Mary C. Woolridge (D)
David W. Tandy (D)
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Jim King (D)
Kevin Kramer (R)
Rick Blackwell (D)
Ron Weston (D)
Robert Henderson (D)

SYNOPSIS OF PROPOSED PILOT PROJECT

It is proposed that the philosophical approach to the pilot recognize that while the incarceration of those who break the law is often necessary and in the best interest of a neighborhood in the short term, long term public safety needs can only be met when a neighborhood confronts the issues that arise when large numbers of individuals, formerly under correctional supervision, return to their former homes. Neighborhood residents must become participants in exerting informal social controls that will promote public safety and contribute to the overall livability of a neighborhood. To accomplish this, neighborhoods must have the necessary guidance and resources to assume this important role.

By employing evidence-based practices in the field of community corrections and prisoner reentry, it is recommended that offenders returning to the Newburg community receive comprehensive assessments to determine the array of programs and services that would address unmet needs and promote successful reintegration into the community. As previously mentioned in the Case Studies section, the Newburg neighborhood was chosen as the target community based upon several factors: the returning prison population in Newburg appears to be younger and at higher risk; there are fewer dedicated services within the neighborhood boundary that target the adult reentry population; and identification of a close working relationship between local residents and both the Probation and Parole Officers and the Louisville Metro Police Department. Case management services would be provided to ex-offenders who are released under correctional supervision and civic engagement concepts would be employed to involve community residents in providing support while also establishing firm pro-social expectations for persons returning to the neighborhood upon release from incarceration.

Along with the focus on individual offenders being released into the community, a neighborhood assessment would be conducted to identify priority needs and issues from the perspective of residents. Based upon the needs identified, Louisville Metro Government would assist in coordinating a cross-functional team to address a broad range of environmental, social service, housing, employment, health and financial opportunities within the neighborhood. In this manner, the project would embody a two-pronged approach focusing on both the individual ex-offender and the environment in which he or she lives. By addressing the community as a whole, it is anticipated that overall crime can be reduced as the neighborhood “tips” to more positive activities.

Design of the Proposed Pilot

It is recommended that a “Community Reentry Committee” be established to serve as the cornerstone of the pilot project. The committee would be made up of neighborhood leaders and residents, area treatment providers, representatives of the faith-based community, former offenders, crime victims and representatives from agencies such as the Louisville Metro Police Department and the Kentucky Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole. If possible, it would be helpful to provide some form of compensation for the citizen members to encourage continued participation.

The staff component would include case managers or “Neighborhood Reentry Advocates” who would be housed in the neighborhood. The core staff could be supplemented by the use of college interns, ideally paired in teams mixing social work students and criminal justice students.

Since the local Probation and Parole Office currently assigns two officers exclusively to the Newburg neighborhood, it is assumed this arrangement will continue and that the officers could work in tandem with the advocates to promote successful reintegration.

Intake Phase After an individual from the identified zip codes (40213, 40218 or 40219) is sentenced and incarcerated in the State system (for a crime other than a statutorily defined violent crime) or enters jail to begin service of a sentence in excess of ninety days, he or she will immediately be identified as a potential participant in the pilot project. The offender and/or his or her family will be notified regarding the pilot project and encouraged to participate.

Incarceration Phase Based upon the initial offender assessment, efforts would be initiated to either involve the individual in relevant programming or if incarcerated in jail, make the necessary community referrals. Program staff and family members, if participating, would meet with the inmate and his or her prison or jail case manager to formalize a “transition accountability plan (TAP).” Particular emphasis will be put on obtaining substance abuse treatment and inmates qualifying for the pilot project would be given priority for inclusion in prison programming that can result in lowering the risk score on the Kentucky Parole Board Risk Assessment. Program staff will be kept apprised of the inmates’ progress during the period of incarceration and will provide periodic updates to the Neighborhood Reentry Committee. At the same time, the inmate’s family would be offered the opportunity to participate in the family support component of the program.

Program staff will work closely with the Kentucky Department of Corrections to facilitate family visitation for the inmate. In cases in which family members are participating and providing support for the inmate, the Department of Corrections will be asked to take visitation issues into consideration and, to the extent possible, house inmates in nearby institutions.

Pre-Release Phase Beginning six months prior to the inmate’s first parole eligibility or serve out date, program staff will begin working more intensely with the inmate, his or her family, community supervision staff and institutional pre-release staff. During this phase, meetings with the Neighborhood Reentry Advocate and selected community representatives will begin. The Neighborhood Reentry Committee may chose to write a letter of support or opposition to the Parole Board, indicating its position regarding a particular ex-offender. Conditions for reentry could be included in the letter.

Supervision Phase Upon release, the offender would be transported by program staff or volunteers directly to the office of the supervising Probation and Parole Officer and the identified home placement. During this phase, the Neighborhood Reentry Committee would begin to monitor the offender’s activities and advise the individual of the expectation to be engaged in civic activities geared toward community improvement and to restore positive connections to the community. It is envisioned that this phase would last a minimum of six months. After this phase, follow-up support would be determined on a case-by-case and as-needed basis.

Evaluation An objective evaluator, selected by the project partners, would be identified early in the design phase to facilitate an evaluation of the pilot project. The initial evaluation would be

based on the first full year of project operation and will focus on neighborhood benefits as a result of the project, offender recidivism, and an overall cost-benefit analysis.

It is anticipated that cost savings will be achieved based upon reduced offender recidivism. These potential cost savings could be significant. It is hoped that by better preparing the inmates from Newburg for release back to the community, the rate at which he or she re-offends and are returned to prison will decrease. If successful, the pilot project would be replicated in other communities and neighborhoods within Metro Louisville.

APPENDIX F
LETTERS OF SUPPORT



Phone: (877) 772-4134 Fax: (877) 772-4136

Visions of Hope,
Incorporated
P. O. Box 1734
Louisville, KY
40201

August 15, 2005

Secretary Kim Allen
Louisville Metro Government
Public Protection Cabinet
Louisville Metro Hall
527 West Jefferson Street, Suite 202
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Secretary Allen:

As Executive Director of Visions of Hope Incorporated, I am writing to offer support for the Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project. I have had the pleasure of serving on the Justice Reinvestment Project Advisory Board since the planning stages. Visions of Hope Inc. is a growing not-for-profit organization dedicated to providing transitional services for ex-offenders.

Visions of Hope, Inc. has developed a promising new service model by establishing a newly coordinated system. The program provides a delivery of services that is seamless, not only to the offender transitioning back into local communities, but also those who can benefit from their services as an alternative to incarceration. We have started developing partnerships with local, and established community and faith-based organizations to develop, maintain, and execute a public safety re-entry program.

I look forward to a future partnership to provide programs for ex-offenders from the Newburg community to ease their transition back into society and oversee programmatic quality and services for the reentering ex-offender population. I strongly support the project and believe it will be an excellent opportunity for the community to assist this population.

Sincerely,

Robert Glenn, JR
Executive Director

FOUNDER AND
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Robert Glenn Jr.

CHAIRPERSON
Helen G. Deines

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Sherry Jennewein

TREASURER
Kevin L. Dunlap

SECRETARY
Anissa Brady

BOARD MEMBERS
George E. Lee Jr.
Rev. Robert L. Lyons
Rev. Joseph Phelps
David Nicholson

Together
We Can
Make a
Difference...



John D. Rees
Commissioner

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Department of Corrections
Community Services and Local Facilities
Division of Probation and Parole
410 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

James Wagner
Assistant Director

June 9, 2005

Secretary Kim Allen
Louisville Metro Government
Public Protection Cabinet
Louisville Metro Hall
527 West Jefferson Street, Suite 202
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Ms. Allen:

I am Branch Manager of the Louisville Probation and Parole Office and have been involved with the Justice Reinvestment Project since the planning stages. Presently, my office supervises over 1300 parolees in the Metro Louisville Area. Daily, my officers deal with the issues parolees face as they re-enter the community. Re-entry and the coordination of services are extremely important to an offender's success on parole. The Justice Reinvestment Project's Proposal considers both of these areas and focuses on an offender while he is in prison and continues that focus once he has been released. I strongly support the project and believe it will be an excellent opportunity for the Newburg community to assist the offender population. My agency is also committed to offer any assistance needed. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Patricia Combs", is written over the typed name.

Patricia Combs
Branch Manager



JONI JENKINS
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

JUN 3 2005

44th LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

June 2, 2005

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUE, VICE-CHAIR
HEALTH AND WELFARE
LABOR AND INDUSTRY
LICENSING AND OCCUPATIONS

Ms. Kim Allen, Secretary
Louisville Metro Government
Public Protection Cabinet
Louisville Metro Hall
527 West Jefferson Street, Suite 202
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Ms. Allen:

It is my esteemed pleasure to submit a letter supporting the Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project. Released prisoners are concentrated in a few core communities within local cities. These core communities often have numerous indicators of being socially disadvantaged. This project will help provide programs for ex-offenders to ease their transition back into society and oversee programmatic quality and services for the reentering ex-offender population.

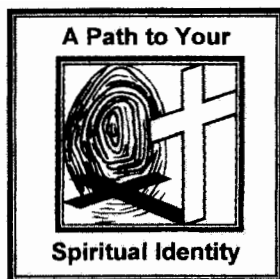
Thank you for your consideration of Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joni Jenkins".

Joni Jenkins
State Representative

JJ:mcc



Prodigal Ministries

P.O. Box 70157
Louisville, Kentucky 40270-0157
Phone: 775-0026
Email: aftrcare@bellsouth.net

JUN 06 2005

June 2, 2005

Executive Director

Suzanne McElwain-Seabold

Robinson S. Brown, III
President

Garry Bernard
Vice President

Sheila Short
Treasurer

Robinson S. Brown, Jr.
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William Hunter
Dollie Johnson

Dr. Phil Johnson
Rod McGavock

Ron Schultz
Joseph Thomas

Auxiliary Board

Jean Frazier
Verman Winburn
Lively M. Wilson

Kim Allen, Secretary
Public Protection Cabinet
Metro Hall, Suite 202
527 W. Jefferson Street
Louisville, KY 40202

Dear Secretary Allen:

Prodigal Ministries, Incorporated was been given the opportunity to serve on the Justice Reinvestment Committee with Louisville Metro Government several years ago. Prodigal Ministries is a non-profit, faith-based agency assisting offenders in their transition from prisons or jails to the Louisville Metro area and surrounding counties. We also offer transitional housing for men and soon to be woman, opening in July of 2005.

Prodigal Ministries was recently a participant in the OSI study grant and provided the staff for the case study component. We look forward to any further meetings or opportunities that may arise with regards to the offender reentry into the communities of Metro Louisville. We strongly support your office and the Mayor's office in addressing this issue which has become a high priority.

Our organization has been providing aftercare to this community for over ten years and has over 75 years of combined experience in working at the state prisons and in aftercare. Any further funding or studies for this issue are of great concern and supported.

Thanks for the opportunity and may God bless you.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Seabold, Executive Director
Prodigal Ministries, Inc.



JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

Bush Building, Second Floor
403 Wapping Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-2638
(502) 564-7554
Fax: (502) 564-4840

June 17, 2005

Lt. Gov. Stephen B. Pence
Secretary

Ms. Susan Tucker, Program Director
After Prison Initiative
Open Society Institute
400 West 59th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Ms. Tucker:

I am writing in support of the development of a comprehensive pilot prison re-entry initiative called the Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project. The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet fully understands the need to help ex-offenders transition to the local community with as much support as possible.

Prison Re-Entry programs have become a vital part of our correctional system. With over two million people now in federal, state, and local correctional facilities, it is imperative that we prepare communities for their return. Six hundred thousand inmates return annually to society, yet many are unprepared for that next step in life.

Prison Re-Entry must be a partnership between government and community. Returning prisoners re-offend. These programs must provide the vital services and support needed to assure a successful return to the community.

If the Louisville Metro Cabinet for Public Protection is awarded this grant, the City will gain a valuable tool for our corrections system as well as promote sound community development. Thank you for this consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Gambill".

C. Cleveland Gambill
Deputy Secretary

CCG:dm



JUN 22 2005

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

P.O. Box 2400
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-2400
Phone: (502) 564-4726
Fax: (502) 564-5037

James M. Schomig
Deputy Commissioner

John D. Rees
Commissioner

June 17, 2005

To Whom It May Concern:

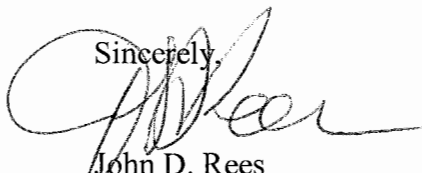
In October 2004 the Louisville Metro Public Protection and Regulation Cabinet received a project planning grant. With this grant a comprehensive program has been developed to address the needs of person being released from prisons or jails and returning back into our communities. It has been titled the "Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project".

The Kentucky Department of Corrections believes that the "Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project" is a good first step that will reduce the recidivism rates and be beneficial for the Commonwealth. While some prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and job training may occur while incarcerated, these individuals still must live in our communities and need all of the help that can be provided within the community.

Significant problems face prisoners upon release that include inability to find work, weakened ties among family members and the destabilizing effects on our communities. It is our hope that through the "Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project", inmates can be given stronger opportunities to succeed upon their release from incarceration and their return to the community.

The "Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project" provides a multi facetted approach that will result in a safer and stronger community within Louisville.

Sincerely,



John D. Rees
Commissioner

Located: Health Services Building, G-40
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602-2400

JUN 17 2005

June 14, 2005



COMMUNITY
RESOURCE
NETWORK

334 East Broadway

PO Box 406738

Louisville, KY 40204-6738

502.589.6211

Fax 502.584.3836

www.crnky.org

Secretary Kim Allen
Louisville Metro Government
Public Protection Cabinet
Louisville Metro Hall
527 West Jefferson Street, Suite 202
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Secretary Allen:

Community Resource Network (CRN) has been pleased to partner with your office, and to contribute to the work of the Louisville Metro Justice Reinvestment Project, especially through our efforts on the Project's Data Sub-committee, in conjunction with our local leadership role in the Urban Institute's Reentry Mapping Network. Having played a major role in data analysis and mapping of returning ex-offenders, CRN supports the findings of the Project's final report; moreover CRN supports the development of a pilot program to serve incarcerated men and women and ex-offenders whose homes are in the Newburg neighborhood of Louisville Metro.

CRN is committed to broad based collaboration imbued with resident engagement as one of the best methods to ensure the sustainable success of any community building project. The program proposed in the final report will rely on active neighborhood support, as well as a whole family approach as the best way of achieving a positive reentry experience for ex-offenders, their families and neighbors. The "Community Reentry Committee" concept discussed in the final report has proven to be successful for similar local programs and initiatives such as *Making Connection* Louisville, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

The demographic and other characteristics of Newburg are similar to those of the four centrally located *Making Connections* Louisville target neighborhoods. Over the years, however, Newburg has tended to be overlooked by other community development efforts due in part to the neighborhood's location within the broader suburban region. The data and analysis gained from our work to date demonstrate that Newburg is in desperate need of the proposed program. I have no doubt that this proposal deserves strongest consideration. I for my part will continue to work with you and other local partners to ensure that this effort not only succeeds, but is replicated in other neighborhoods in our community where it is sorely needed.

Sincerely,

C. Annetta Arno Ph.D.
Executive Director



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Executive Director

Secretary Kim Allen
Louisville Metro Government
Public Protection Cabinet
Louisville Metro Hall
527 West Jefferson Street, Suite 202
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

June 3, 2005

Ms. Allen:

Y-NOW Mentoring Services is part of a continuum of care offered to area teens and their families through YMCA Safe Place Services, a social services branch of the YMCA of Greater Louisville. In 2003, we were honored to be the only program in Kentucky awarded 3-year funding from the Department of Health & Human Services to administer a "Mentoring Children of Prisoners" program.

Y-NOW programs combine character development training and social interaction skills development in a unique, Intensive Residential Course (at a local camp) where adults create a safe environment in which the youth learn, grow and change. The intensive residential is then followed by twelve months of aftercare sessions and one-on-one adult mentoring (which connects the youth to adults and their community), whereby the youth receive support in realizing their full potential. Additional support and programming includes caregiver workshops and meetings, Family Days, intensive case management (e.g. court support, truancy diversion, counseling referrals), and reunification support.

We are currently in our second year of working with Children of Prisoners (age 12-14) and have found this to be a much-needed youth population in need of support services. We will begin with a new group of Children of Prisoners Spring '06 and would very much welcome the opportunity to have youth (and their families) referred from the Newburg Pilot.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rebecca D. Hentz".

Rebecca D. Hentz
Y-NOW Mentoring Services Director

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis Enix".

Dennis Enix
Executive Director



Because it works.



YMCA OF GREATER LOUISVILLE
METRO UNITED WAY AGENCY